FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 113 *10 June 1980*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PFLP-GC Receives Soviet, Brazilian Missiles A 1
'Arafat Meets With Palestinian Commanders [VOP] A 1
'Arafat: PLO Entitled To Use All Weapons at Its Disposal A 1
Paper Interviews 'Arafat on West Bank Mayors [Amman AD-DUSTUR 7 Jun] A 2
Yasir 'Arafat Denounces 'Zionist Terrorism' A 2
'Arafat Visits Nabulus Mayor, Makes Statement [VOP] A 3
LE FIGARO Interviews Islamic Conference's Chatti [4 Jun] A 4
PLO Spokesman Rejects European Initiative A 5
'Arafat Sends Message to Fidel Castro [Havana] A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Minister Denies Arab League Secretary's Visit Official C 1
Paper Criticizes Al-Qadhdhafi's Invective Language [AL-WATAN 4 Jun] C 1

PDRY

Chairman Discusses Relations With USSR, Oman, Iraq C 2
[London AL-MAJALLAH 7-13 Jun]

YAR

PDRY Chairman Arrives in San'a' 9 June C 4
Arrival Statement C 4

EGYPT

'Ali Proposes New Tripartite Autonomy Talks in Early June D 1
Mubarak Chairs Meeting on U.S. Autonomy Talks Initiative D 1
'Ali Meeting With Atherton D 2
As-Sadat Answers Questions on U.S. Proposal D 2
As-Sadat Addresses Suez Governorate Leadership 9 June D 3
Comments on Mideast Negotiations D 4
U.S. Team To Discuss Delivery of F-16's D 7

IRAQ

Foreign Minister Leaves for Official Visit to France E 1
INA Reports on Insurgency Against Iranian Regime E 1
Commentary on Iranian Majles Deputy Under House Arrest E 1
Kurdistan Radio Reports on Iraqi-Peshmerga Fighting E 2

JORDAN

Kuwaiti Paper: Husayn To Allow Palestinian Military in Jordan F 1
Jordanian-Palestinian Committee Meets in Amman F 1
Further Report on Meeting F 1
Romanian Foreign Ministry Official Departs 8 June F 1
AR-RA'Y Decries U.S. Abstention in Security Council Vote F 2

LEBANON

Al-Huss Suffering From Acute Case of Asthma G 1
Butrus To Visit Damascus, Transmits Message to EEC G 1
Departure for Damascus [VOL] G 1
Chamber Speaker Departs for Romania 10 June G 2
ADF Arrests Fatah Finance Official in Beirut [VOL] G 2
Free Lebanon Wants Key Posts in New Cabinet [Voice of Hope] G 2

SYRIA

Khaddam Receives ICO Secretary General Chatti H 1
Beirut Radio Report H 1
Tunisian Official Arrives 7 June for Juridical Talks H 1
Al-Kasm Meeting H 1

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Reiterates 11 June Deadline [Rome L'UNITA 7 Jun] I 1
Chadians in Libya Appeal To Al-Qadhdhafi for Help I 1
JANA Editor Denies Libyan Forces Present in Chad I 1
Iranian Popular Delegation Visits Libya I 1

MOROCCO

Hassan Supports Idea of European Role in Mideast Peace I 2
Bouabid: Morocco Not Abandoning Sahara Rights [LE MATIN 2 Jun] I 10
Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali Arrives 9 June I 10
9 June Talks I 11

SUDAN

Text of Sudanese-Kenyan Joint Statement Released I 11

ISRAEL

'Ali Announcement of Egypt's Readiness To Resume Talks Reported N 1
Israeli, U.S., Egyptian Representatives To Meet in Washington N 1
Egyptian Ambassador on Israeli Reaction to PLO Briefing N 1
Negotiator Burg Discusses Israeli Attitude on Autonomy Talks N 1
First Israeli Reaction to Muskie Speech on Middle East N 2
Foreign Minister Discusses European Visit, Support for Israel N 2
Further Shamir Remarks N 3
Begin Apologizes to Sharon for Remarks on Use of Tanks [POST 9 Jun] N 3
Aide to Reagan Meets With Bethlehem Mayor N 4
POST Poll: Slim Majority of Israelis Favor U.S. Aid [10 Jun] N 4
Chief of Staff Interviewed on IDF Budget, Readiness N 5
Deputy Defense Minister on Punishment Policy in Territories N 8
Intelligence Chief Comments on Terrorism, Nuclear Arms N 8
Further Details on Remarks [POST 9 Jun] N 9
Military Industries Report Exports Increase by 30 Percent [DAVAR 8 Jun] N 10
Defense Ministry Suspends Negev Air Base Plans N 10
American Airfield Employees Dismissed N 11
Annual Oil Imports Already Exceed 1978 Figure [DAVAR 8 Jun] N 11
Begin Says Likud To Change Name in Next Election N 12
Ramallah Deputy Mayor's Life Reportedly Threatened N 12
Supreme Court Rejects Me'ir Kahana's Appeal N 12
Briefs: Meat Exports to East Europe N 12

EAST AFRICA

SEYCHELLES

Foreign Minister Announces Plan To Close Embassies R 1

SOMALIA

Foreign Minister Jama Barre in Spain for Talks [cross-reference] R 1

UGANDA

Former President Speaks at Kampala Rally R 1
Military Commission Chairman Comments on Arusha Summit R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

FAN Accuses France of Encouraging Secession of South S 1
Oueddei Forces Reportedly Still Hold Presidency S 1
Battle for Presidency Continues S 2

ZAIRE

Text of Zaire-Zambia Commission Joint Communique S 2
Results of Meeting With Creditor Nations Discussed S 3
Briefs: British Ambassador to Zaire S 4

WEST AFRICA

GUINEA-BISSAU

Cabral Receives Undisclosed Message From Liberia's Doe T 1

NIGERIA

Minister Calls Steel Agreement With USSR 'Lousy Deal' T 1
[NEW NIGERIAN 24 May]
Former Biafran Minister Mojekwu Returns Home T 2
President Shagari Denies Rumor of Mass Demobilization T 2
[NEW NIGERIAN 26 May]

BRIEFS

Dutch Aid to Gambia; Nigerian Hydroelectric Project T 3
Postponed; IDA Loan to Senegal; Senegalese Population
Growth Control

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Johannesburg Cites UNITA Communique on Captured Town U 1
Revolutionary Council Creates New Province [Havana] U 1
Construction Talks Open in Luanda With Cuba [Havana] U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Mafeking To Be Incorporated Within Bophuthatswana U 1

ZIMBABWE

Deputy Prime Minister Muzenda Visiting Japan [cross-reference] U 2
Deputy Prime Minister Muzenda Visits PRC [cross-reference] U 2
Mugabe Calls Dissidents 'Terrorists', 'Common Renegades' U 2

BRIEFS

Angolan Coffee Exports; Angolan-Cuban Agreement U 2

PFLP-GC RECEIVES SOVIET, BRAZILIAN MISSILES

NC082015 Paris AFP in English 1953 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Beirut, June 8 (AFP)--The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command has received Soviet and Brazilian missiles with a range of 40 km (25 miles), the organization's secretary general Ahmad Jibril said here today. In an interview in the Lebanese daily AS-SAFIR, Mr Jibril said the weapons had been delivered by Libya, carrying out pledges by the Steadfastness Front to ensure that Palestinian resistance organisations received adequate military material.

Mr Jibril's group broke from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, headed by George Habash in 1971, and is considered as being close to Libya and Syria.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH PALESTINIAN COMMANDERS

NC100735 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, the commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has met with the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] commanders and officers. Several members of the Fatah Executive Committee attended the meeting. Speaking to the PLA commanders and officers, the commander in chief reviewed the Palestinian struggle and combat operations inside the Israeli enemy territory. He spoke about the popular and political situations in the occupied Palestinian West Bank in the light of the enemy crimes against the mayors. The commander in chief also explained the Palestinian policy on the Arab and international levels.

He praised the distinguished history of struggle of the PLA and its heroism. He also praised its great role in the Palestinian national liberation battle, a battle that will not be complete without the liberation of Jerusalem.

He said that when the Fatah movement started, it received great and concrete support from the PLA.

'ARAFAT: PLO ENTITLED TO USE ALL WEAPONS AT ITS DISPOSAL

LD081014 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0718 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, 8 June--The Kuwaiti paper, AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, today cites PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat as saying that, "We have many weapons we have not yet used. By using these weapons and by unifying the Arab position, the picture may change."

'Arafat added that since President Carter uses the weapons of grain and the Olympiad against the USSR over Afghanistan, it is our right "to use all the financial, economic, commercial, oil and military weapons at our disposal, and the picture may change once the Arab position becomes united."

On the European moves, 'Arafat said that the European position cannot go beyond the American ceiling. It suffices to say that Carter has threatened to veto any European initiative in the Middle East "which clearly indicates that the European stand is subservient to the American policy."

PAPER INTERVIEWS 'ARAFAT ON WEST BANK, MAYORS

JN070918 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 Jun 80 p 19

[Excerpts] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has stated he had addressed letters to Arab leaders calling on them to shoulder their responsibilities concerning the Zionist terrorism our people are facing on all levels, whether in the occupied homeland or in Lebanon.

In an interview with the AD-DUSTUR correspondent yesterday evening, Yasir 'Arafat said: We have asked for a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau and it will meet in the next few days. 'Arafat added: We have also called for a meeting of Arab and Islamic foreign ministers.

In reply to a question on his stand concerning the West Bank mayors' resignations, 'Arafat said: All aspects of this issue will be discussed by the Palestine Central Council today. We prefer that they do not resign. Our brothers must adopt the stand that will be the most appropriate in light of their evaluation and study of the situation in which they are living and which they can assess. They must adopt a unanimous stand after assessing all the results and possibilities.

Asked if he was apprehensive that an emigration would take place as a result of an escalation of Zionist terrorist acts against our people, 'Arafat excluded this possibility and said: We are not worried by this because our people are deeply entrenched on their soil and no one can shake their belief. No one can shake a people possessing a will for liberation as evidenced by history.

On the importance of continuing to strengthen joint Palestinian-Jordanian action in order to bolster the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied homeland, the PLO Executive Committee chairman said: We are in agreement over the continuation of the work of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee. We at the PLO and our brother Jordanian officials, with His Majesty King Husayn at their head, sincerely wish to develop these relations in order to serve our common causes and our nation's objectives.

YASIR 'ARAFAT DENOUNCES 'ZIONIST TERRORISM'

LD071213 Kuwait KUNA in English 1050 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, June 7 (KUNA)--Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat predicted that Israel would launch new raids against Lebanon and some other Arab countries. In a statement published here Saturday, 'Arafat said, "The wave of Zionist terrorism, waged by Prime Minister of Israel Menachem Begin and his gang would spread to Lebanon and other Arab countries."

'Arafat was interviewed in Amman which he visited yesterday to inquire about the health condition of Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah, who was crippled in an Israeli bomb explosion in his car last Monday.

But 'Arafat said that the Palestinian revolution is prepared to confront any such Israeli action and added, "The Palestinian people inside the occupied territories will resist the Zionist terrorism while the revolution will maintain silence at present." 'Arafat accused Begin and "the terrorist gangs" attached to his office of engineering the assassination attempt on the life of three West Bank city mayors.

'Arafat denounced the U.S. policy on the Middle East accusing it "of collaborating with the organized Israeli official terrorism as revealed through the UN Security Council voting." The U.S. abstained from supporting a council resolution last Thursday condemning the Israeli attempt to assassinate the three mayors. The PLO chairman attached little importance to any European initiative to solve the Middle East problem and said, "Such initiative would not be free from U.S. inspiration particularly following President Carter's warning to his allies not to introduce such initiative".

'ARAFAT VISITS NABULUS MAYOR, MAKES STATEMENT

NC072158 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and the delegation accompanying him, yesterday paid a visit to Brother Bassam ash-Shak'ah at Al-Husayn Hospital in the Jordanian capital. Brother Abu 'Ammar stressed to reporters that his immediate aim was to inquire about the health of Brother ash-Shak'ah. At the same time, he said, we hope that we will have a chance to meet with Jordanian officials to discuss current developments in the occupied territory and the Arab area.

Brother Abu 'Ammar praised Brother Ash-Shak'ah's courage and described him as a smiling knight conveying his smiles to his people in the occupied land and defying the tyrants.

Abu 'Ammar stressed that a people whose ranks include people like Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Khalil will inevitably triumph. Referring to the U.S. abstention from voting in the Security Council on Zionist terrorism, Abu 'Ammar said: The U.S. stand is well known and it is another tragedy that the United States has perpetrated. Abu 'Ammar said that Zionist violence and terrorism will be met with further steadfastness and confrontation and strong, impressive steps.

On the PLO's moves at the international level to expose Zionist terrorism, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We have extended an urgent call to convene an emergency session of the nonaligned countries conference. We have also called on the Arab and Islamic foreign ministers to meet. We have also sent messages through the Arab League to the Arab heads of state and to the UN secretary general to adopt a stand toward the terrorist operation against the West Bank mayors and toward Zionist terrorism, to which our people are being subjected, both in the occupied land and in southern Lebanon, through aggressive land, naval and air action. Brother Abu 'Ammar expected the Zionist wave of terrorism, led by terrorist Begin, to extend to Lebanon and other Arab countries.

Abu 'Ammar stressed that the Arab nation possesses many weapons that have not yet been used. He said: At a time when Carter is using suppression and other means to starve countries that refuse to accept U.S. policy, the Arab nation must use all its economic, financial, oil and military weapons to serve its fateful issues. Abu 'Ammar said that what is required is a clear and unified Arab stand, so that the world's view of the Arab nation would be changed.

On the European position Abu 'Ammar said: We believe that the European stand will get out from under the U.S. umbrella. It is enough that U.S. President Carter has threatened to use the veto against any European initiative.

As for the Zionist entity's terrorist policy, which is aimed at liquidating and removing the Palestinian people from their land, Brother Abu 'Ammar expressed his confidence that the Palestinian people, who remain steadfast on the occupied land, cannot be wrested from their land. He added that no one can conquer the Palestinian people, who possess the will of steadfastness and liberation; history will testify to this. On bilateral relations with Jordan, Abu 'Ammar hoped that relations will be developed to the benefit of the joint issues and the Arab nation's aspirations.

LE FIGARO INTERVIEWS ISLAMIC CONFERENCE'S CHATTI

LD061105 Paris LE FIGARO in French 4 Jun 80 p 2

[Yves Breheret report: "We Have Not Capitulated To Moscow Habib Chatti Reaffirms"]

[Text] When passing through Paris before today's meeting in Tehran of the Islamic Conference's "ad hoc" committee on Afghanistan, Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference (which includes 42 Islamic countries less Egypt, temporarily "suspended" since Camp David), was anxious to explain to us his organization's position after the recent foreign ministers' summit in Islamabad 20 May.

"It is wrong to say that the conference has bowed to the Kabul coup, and the USSR was not condemned again because we had already condemned it in January. The Soviets have, therefore, not been victorious or defeated; we are merely seeking a solution.

"I think," the former Tunisian foreign minister explained, "that I was better understood by the Anglo-Saxon press than by the French when I said that, while confirming our very strong attitude, we set up the committee which comprises Sadeq Qotbzadeh for Iran, Pakistani Foreign Minister Aga Shahi and myself in order to seek a possible solution to the Afghan tragedy. Of course, we will have to consult all factions involved: both the Afghan rebels and Babrak Karmal's 'faction,' but without recognizing the government installed by the USSR and recognized by its friends."

Aside from Afghanistan, Israel obviously remains the Islamic countries' main concern and Habib Chatti deplored the "inflexible attitudes" adopted by Jerusalem and Washington since the Camp David tripartite agreements which he deems to be "an admission of failure." In addition, he described President Carter's instruction to Europe and the Third World not to interfere as "insolent."

Diplomatic Counteroffensive

Moreover, at the demand of the Islamic Conference (which has observer status at the United Nations) the UN Islamic group is planning a full-scale diplomatic counteroffensive. In the next 2 weeks it will first prompt a Security Council meeting to study the recent transfer of the Israeli Government to East Jerusalem in violation of a UN resolution (which had a majority of 10 but was defeated by the use of the U.S. veto).

The Islamic countries have no illusions about this first move and are proposing to convene a UN General Assembly before 30 July to give a verdict on the council's results in the hope of winning European votes and countering Washington with two-thirds of the voters--a blocking measures for which UN rules make provision but which has never before been used.

"Carter is running the risk of warping Western policy for the 4 percent of the Jewish lobby's votes. The danger is serious," Habib Chatti said, going on to express unreserved approval of the French president's Warsaw trip to safeguard detente, his views on the Middle East and the pope's stance against exclusive Judaization of Jerusalem's holy places.

PLO SPOKESMAN REJECTS EUROPEAN INITIATIVE

JN071001 Doha QNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Dubayy, 7 June--PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar has announced that the PLO rejects the European initiative as well as the mere discussion of amending UN Resolution 242. He said that what the PLO is calling for is the implementation of the UN General Assembly resolutions of 1974 which recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to return to their homeland.

In a statement published today in the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-BAYAN, Abu Mayzar said that the PLO has good relations with Jordan and is trying to promote these relations. He added that its relations with Libya are back to normal.

Abu Mayzar affirmed that the PLO wishes accord and unity for Lebanon so that it might become a strong and unified Arab country that plays its role in the pan-Arab battle against the Israeli enemy. Referring to the results of the Fatah conference, Abu Mayzar said that these results will reflect on the Palestinian arena in general as well as on the stands and policies of the PLO in the coming stage.

'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO FIDEL CASTRO

FL071224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] has sent a message to our commander in chief Fidel Castro, chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, in which he alludes to the most recent crimes committed by Israel against the Palestine people. In the document, 'Arafat analyzes the current situation experienced by his people and points out that the Zionists' objective is to empty Palestine of its children just as they did before through mass murder, expulsion, forced emigration, economic pressures and the confiscation of lands.

Our Palestine Arab people, he says, are waging a daily battle and address themselves to all peace-and freedom-loving peoples to support the Palestine people in their struggle against the Zionist enemy and its backer, U.S. imperialism, which supports them in all aspects--politically, military and economically--and which supports them in their ambitions and aggressions. Lastly, 'Arafat's message to Fidel expresses the certainty that all member-countries of the nonaligned movement will make a positive response to this call.

KUWAIT

MINISTER DENIES ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY'S VISIT OFFICIAL

LD090752 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0713 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, 9 June--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah today denied that the former Arab League secretary general, who arrived in Kuwait yesterday, had come on an official mission. The minister, quoted by newspaper AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM, said that the visit was in response to a personal invitation he had extended to Riyadh.

The paper added that Riyad's arrival had sparked a wave of rumors that he was bringing messages from the Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to a number of Arab leaders dealing with the Middle East crisis. Riyad will be meeting with Shaykh Sabah later today.

PAPER CRITICIZES AL-QADHDHAFI'S INVECTIVE LANGUAGE

LD090929 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 4 Jun 80 p 10

[Najib 'Abd al-Hadi article: "The Colonel's Summit"]

[Excerpts] In the speech Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi made in the Command Council premises on 14 May when he met with the Central Council of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions he gave vent to his wrath against the Arab workers and described them in the ugliest and dirtiest terms. Listening to the colonel's speech one would think that it was nothing but insults and abuse against an important productive sector of the Arab homeland.

We are not concerned here with the colonel's offensive remarks about workers in the Arab homeland but rather with that passage of his speech in which he spoke about the Arab kings and presidents (of which he is one) and the passage dealing with the summit conferences. He described these summits as "rubbishy" conferences and, therefore, he declines to attend them.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is free to talk and to choose his expressions as he pleases just as we, the sons of this nation which is plagued by some of its leaders, have the right to ask ourselves most emphatically: If the Arab summits are "rubbishy" conferences, why did the colonel attend a number of them and why does he represent the Libyan Jamahiryah at the steadfastness summit? If he does not consider himself a president of the Libyan Jamahiryah and, therefore, has nothing to do with the Arab heads of state, then in what capacity does he represent his country at the conferences in which he took part in Tripoli, Damascus, Algiers, or Cairo?

Also, if the summits are "rubbishy" conferences, as the colonel said in his speech before the Arab trade union delegates, why did he accept and support the convening of the 12th summit in Amman and call for the following summit to be convened in Tripoli?

Saudi Arabia supported his demand and all the Arab states agreed with it. This constitutes Libyan recognition, at the highest level, of the importance and usefulness of Arab summits. This recognition by the Libyan revolution leader refutes the character he tried to attribute to summit conferences.

Finally, we would like to say a word to a leader whom we regard as one of the untarnished phenomena in the Arab world: Your Excellency, Colonel, you are asking the Arabs to boycott the United States. Why don't you begin with the boycott and let the Jamahiriyah set the example in such a boycott?

PDRY

CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH USSR, OMAN, IRAQ

LD091421 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 7-13 Jun 80 pp 1-3

[Interview granted by Chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Muhammad Ma'ruf ash-Shibani in Aden "prior to his visit to Syria and USSR"]

[Excerpts] [Question] As you took office you indicated your desire to consolidate ties with neighboring countries in view of the beneficial effects this would have on the country's economy. If we can assume that Saudi Arabia is one of these neighboring countries, how would you reconcile this and your constant assertions on the need to further consolidate and develop ties with the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union, particularly since it is these neighboring countries that are capable of giving your country generous economic aid and have clearly shown you their strong fear of Russian infiltration of the area?

[Answer] What everybody must realize is that the real guarantee for normal relations between one state and another is that they should be based on equality, mutual respect and confidence. Proceeding from this premise we have shown our desire to consolidate relations the neighboring countries and at the same time have stressed the need to continue to consolidate relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. There is no contradiction between our desire to consolidate relations with neighboring countries and our firm policy of consolidating the existing ties of cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist camp states. In any case we are a people of principles and our principles are not for sale. Our relations with the others are not based on selfish interests. We welcome unconditional brotherly aid to our country.

[Question] What about the Russian bases in your country? Do you not see them as a danger to the area?

[Answer] Unfortunately this is part of the hostile campaign against the PDRY. I would like to ask you: Have you seen any Russian bases? Our only major port is the port of Aden. You can see it for yourself.

[Question] What about the (medium-sized) Russian warship bearing the number "158" which has been docked for a long time on the quay facing the party Central Committee premises?

[Answer] Is the number "158" on it written in Arabic or English?

[Question] In English.

[Answer] I believe it is one of the PDRY ships. We possess a good naval fleet. Once again I repeat that the allegations about Russian bases are part of the hostile campaig against the PDRY. The Russians have no interests in the PDRY to defend and, therefore, have no designs on the area.

[Question] Why do you always defend the Soviet Union? Why do you not leave this task to it?

[Answer] Because they are friends not only of Yemen but also of the Arabs' and the Palestinian people's cause. We as Arabs must ask ourselves: Who are our friends, the Soviets or the Americans? The Arab citizen has come to realize who is the friend and who is the foe. This is not in defense of the Soviet Union, whom we consider a friend.

[Question] The star of your relations with the Soviet Union is constantly on the rise, particularly since the signing of "The friendship and cooperation treaty." In your May Day speech you said: We are satisfied with the level attained by the Yemeni-Soviet friendship in the past years." Article 10 of the treaty of friendship and cooperation envisages "seeking to develop cooperation between the Asian states and the establishment of good-neighborly and mutual confidence relations." But the Soviet Union did not heed this article of the treaty with you when it invaded Afghanistan. Your government supported this invasion while 41 Islamic states condemned it. Do you not see your unilateral stand as going to the extreme in supporting whatever the Soviet Union does?

[Answer] Yes, we have made no secret of our satisfaction with the development and growth of relations of friendship between the PDRY and the Soviet Union which were crowned with the treaty of friendship and cooperation. As for the aid which the Soviet Union gave to Afghanistan, I would like to say just one thing: that the Soviet military aid to Afghanistan was given at the request of the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan along with other economic and technical aid in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between the two countries. And because the Republic of Afghanistan is a sovereign state and its people chose the present social system with their own free will, we have supported all the measures adopted by the young republic.

[Question] Two months ago the Kuwaiti foreign minister announced the success of mediation efforts in order to hold a reconciliation meeting in Kuwait between the PDRY and Omani foreign ministers but subsequently nothing more was said about this. In late April you announced your program to improve relations with neighboring countries (of which Oman is one) on the basis of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in internal affairs. How would you reconcile this and your renewed support (in your May Day speech) for the front opposing the Omani regime which operates from Aden?

[Answer] We have welcomed the mediation of brothers in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for the normalization of relations between our country and the Sultanate of Oman. But it has become obvious in practice that the Sultanate did not create an atmosphere conducive to the success of such mediation. This is evident in the fact that it is still outside Arab unanimity and with the Camp David policy. Recently Oman went as far as giving the United States military facilities to threaten not only the PDRY but also the people of the whole area. The U.S. act of military piracy against Iran was evidence of the dangers of the U.S. presence in the area. As for relations with the popular front for the liberation of Oman, it is useful to point out that it dates back further to our country's independence and that our relations with it are within the framework of our party's relations with the Arab national liberation movements.

[Question] It was pointed out that you oppose the Arab national charter called for by Iraq. What are the reasons for this opposition? Is it because the charter commits the Arab countries to banning foreign military facilities on their territories, which would embarass you, or is it because Iraq is encouraging 'Abd Al-Qawi Makkawi and his companions to establish what they call the "The national grouping of patriotic forces in southern Yemen"? What is the solution for the crisis in the relations between you and Iraq?

[Answer] You can draw whatever conclusion you like from our opposition to the Iraqi charter. You are free to say whatever you wish on this subject. But if you want to report the real reasons from the sources concerned, you may listen to our views in this regard.

With regard to our observations on the Iraqi charter, they are exactly the same as those made by the Palestinian revolution and the other Arab progressive regimes and forces, including members of the national Front for Confrontation and Steadfastness. If you want further details, it would probably be useful to point out that the Iraqi charter did not deal with our principal national causes, including the central Arab cause of Arab confrontation with Zionist enemy and the liberation of the Arab lands and restoration of the Palestinian people's rights. The charter explicitly ignores As-Sadat's treasonous steps, which suggests the existence of a link between what As-Sadat did at Camp David and what the Iraqi charter is seeking to achieve, namely to place U.S. imperialism on equal footing with the socialist countries vis-a-vis the national issues.

As for the question of committing the Arab countries not to allow foreign military facilities, there is another story which, if we look at it in detail, we can see the disparity between the actual stand and what the charter contained.

With regard to Iraq's encouragement of what you called those opposing our country and revolution, this, legally and in the context of international relations, unfortunately constitutes Iraqi interference with the affairs of our country with which it exchanges diplomatic representations and which is an independent and a sovereign state. You can be assured that in actual fact this opposition force is of no significance and we pay no attention to it. It is politically dead and is merely a band of people who make statements against our regime and side with every regime that is hostile to our country.

YAR

PDRY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES IN SAN'A' 9 JUNE

JN091127 Doha QNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] San'a', 9 June--PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived in San'a' this morning at a head of a high-level delegation on an official visit of several days to the YAR. He was received upon arrival by YAR President 'Ali Abdallah Salih and a number of ministers and high-ranking officials.

Radio San'a' reported that the delegation accompanying the PDRY chairman includes Political Bureau member Muhammad Salih Muti', Central Committee secretaries 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali and 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq, Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad, Interior Minister 'Ali Shiba' Hadi, Communications Minister Mahmud Rashid 'Ushaysh, Industry Minister 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd al-Ghani, Deputy Defense Minister Lt Col Ahmad Salim 'Ubayd Planning Minister Faraj ibn Ghanim, Trade and Supply Minister Ahmad 'Ubayd and Justice and Religious Trusts Minister Khalid Mansur, as well as a number of senior officials.

Arrival Statement

JN091430 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpts] This afternoon brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister in the southern part of the homeland, visited brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, at his office in the General Command.

The meeting was attended by: 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president and speaker of the People's Constituent Assembly; Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani; Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Hasan Makki; Husayn ad-Daf'i, presidential adviser for unity affairs; Husayn al-Maqdami, secretary general of the corrective higher committee; and 'Abdallah al-Hamadi, secretary general of the General Federation of the Organization of Export Cooperatives.

On the PDRY side, the meeting was attended by: Political Bureau members and Central Committee secretaries Salih Muti', 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali and 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq and Foreign Affairs Minister Salim Salih Muhammad.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived in San'a' at 1015 today with several high-ranking officials from the southern part of the homeland for a fraternal and friendly visit of several days. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was accorded a huge official and popular welcome. Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih led those who received the visiting leader.

In a press statement upon arrival, brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his happiness over this visit, which comes at the invitation of his brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad added that this visit reflects the strong ties linking both the Yemeni officials and the one Yemeni people. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stated that this visit has historical significance, since it has come at a time when our masses are pinning high hopes on and aspire for achieving unity again.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: During our meeting with brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, we will discuss the achievements of the joint committees in the various fields, including the economic, trade, educational, and cultural fields, in addition to foreign relations and such issues as defending the homeland, protecting its sovereignty, and maintaining its independence and the unity of its territories.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed that the participation of Yemeni strugglers and the masses of the people in implementing such a step will, without doubt, speed up the achievement of Yemeni unity on a sound democratic basis. He added that we are well aware that such enemies of the Yemeni revolution and unity as imperialists and their allies will pose obstacles in our path. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad pointed out, however, that despite all this, we are determined to follow our noble course. We are well aware that our people, who offered tens of thousands of martyrs for the sake of the revolution and the republic, will be able to confront their enemies, put an end to the exceptional circumstances and achieve their unity again.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad pointed out that he and President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih will discuss ways to widen pan-Arab activities geared to the fateful issue in which our Arab peoples are involved bolster the struggle of the Palestinian and struggling Arab peoples against imperialism and Zionism and confront the Camp David partners' plots.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed the confidence that his talks with brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih will be fruitful and will achieve positive results in the interest of the Yemeni people.

Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih made a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY in which he expressed his great happiness over his meeting with brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, in order to consult and coordinate on all issues and discuss the achievements of the unity committees which are working to achieve the unity of the Yemeni people and land. Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih added that he and brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will also discuss domestic, Arab and international issues of concern to both parts of the homeland.

'ALI PROPOSES NEW TRIPARTITE AUTONOMY TALKS IN EARLY JULY

NC091550 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that the Arab Republic of Egypt has proposed that the meeting of the three parties participating in the autonomy talks should be held in the next few weeks. He said that the meeting was expected to be held in the first week of July and that the aim of the meeting would be to discuss preparations for resuming the autonomy talks.

His excellency said that the United States was exerting extensive efforts to find an appropriate atmosphere for the negotiations. He said that there was no link between the date for the meeting of the three delegation heads and that of the EEC leaders. He said that Egypt was not against any European moves but felt that such moves should be compatible with Egypt's efforts toward implementing the Camp David accord.

Meanwhile, our correspondent has learned that the president's written message to U.S. President Jimmy Carter will be handed over today and that Cairo is awaiting another letter from President Carter on some of its proposals on the autonomy talks.

MUBARAK CHAIRS MEETING ON U.S. AUTONOMY TALKS INITIATIVE

NC091050 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1025 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 9 June--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the committee, which met today under the chairmanship of Vice President Husni Mubarak, discussed U.S. President Jimmy Carter's message received by President Anwar as-Sadat yesterday and which is considered an initiative.

In a statement delivered today after the 1-hour meeting, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the committee has informed President as-Sadat of its opinion on this initiative, and that the reply to the message will be handed to U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton before noon today.

President Anwar as-Sadat had entrusted a committee, headed by Vice President Husni Mubarak and composed of Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, to discuss President Carter's message as soon as it was received.

After delivering his statement, Kamal Hasan 'Ali answered reporters' questions.

Asked about the date for the resumption of the autonomy negotiations, he said that no date has been set yet.

Asked if the U.S. proposals were satisfactory, he said: We consider them satisfactory.

Asked whether these proposals were a basis for the resumption of the negotiations, he said it was premature to go into details about what will be discussed in Washington.

Asked whether the meeting would be held in Washington, he said that it would.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali was then asked if the Israeli side had knowledge of President Carter's message and whether it accepted the contents of the message. He said that the message was addressed by President Carter to President Anwar as-Sadat.

Asked whether U.S. Secretary of State Muskie's recent statements were discussed during today's meetings, or whether they added anything new to President Carter's message, 'Ali said that Muskie's statements were undoubtedly satisfactory and underlined the current facts in the Middle East.

Asked if the Washington meetings will be with Israeli Interior Minister and Chief Delegate Yosef Burg or with the U.S. officials, 'Ali said that it will be a tripartite meeting at the level of heads of delegations only. One reporter repeated the question about the proposed date for this meeting. 'Ali said that no date has been set and that a date would be agreed upon.

Asked if Egypt agreed to meet in Washington, he said that it did not but the topics to be discussed at the meeting were what the current consultations are about.

Asked if the U.S. proposals contained generally in President Carter's message would break the deadlock in the autonomy negotiations, he said they could form a basis.

Asked if it has been agreed to discuss the question of security, which was one of the problems in the previous negotiations, he said that this topic was part of the negotiations, but would not go into details.

In conclusion, Kamal Hasan 'Ali answered "no comment" to a question as to whether there were any promises or guarantees from the U.S. regarding the question of Jerusalem.

'Ali Meeting With Atherton

NC091225 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1203 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 9 June--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met at noon today with U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton. The meeting was attended by Robert Dillon, the new counselor at the U.S. Embassy. Atherton introduced him to Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

The U.S. ambassador stated after the 30-minute meeting that later today he will receive an Egyptian written reply from President Anwar as-Sadat to U.S. President Jimmy Carter. He said that he will transmit this reply to Washington before Secretary of State Edmund Muskie delivers his statement today. He pointed out that the United States has in the past few weeks undertaken an initiative involving contacts with the Egyptian and Israeli sides for the resumption of the negotiations.

AS-SADAT ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON U.S. PROPOSAL

NC091258 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1238 GMT 9 Jun 80

[President Anwar as-Sadat's answers to questions put to him by Egyptian reporters in Suez on 9 June--recorded]

[Text] [As-Sadat] I will, God willing, meet tomorrow with the vice president. He contacted me before I came here to see you and reported to me. He held a meeting this morning with Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and with Deputy Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Butrus Ghali. They studied the message received from the U.S. President.

He conveyed the decision of this committee to me. After he contacted me and informed me of the committee's decision, and after I approved it, I asked him to convey our position to the U.S. side. There was no amendment on my part.

[Question] What is Egypt's position?

[As-Sadat] It will become known within the next few days. In brief, this position is that we agree to the U.S. proposal that the head of the Egyptian delegation go with the head of the Israeli delegation to Washington to agree on the ironing out of obstacles so that the negotiations may begin. They are not going there to begin the negotiations, no they are going there to examine how to surmount the present obstacles so as to begin the negotiations.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES SUEZ GOVERNORATE LEADERSHIP 9 JUNE

NC091527 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat delivered an address today during his meeting with the political and executive leadership in Suez Governorate on the occasion of the canal celebrations.

The president began his address by expressing his happiness over the huge achievements that are currently being accomplished in the canal area in all spheres and according to the most modern technology. He said that the work that had been accomplished in the canal, the first phase of which will be finished this October, was a great achievement and was twice as much as what had been accomplished in the years when the high dam was being built.

He said that the canal was now on the way toward having two lanes following the first connection. The president said that he would open the new connection in Deversoir tomorrow. The president said: Today, we will be signing the agreement to establish the National Bank in Suez--a fact that has profound significance.

The president said: The people have said yes to the initiatives, the Camp David accords and the peace treaty while the Arabs--who wanted to starve out the people of Egypt and strangle it economically--rejected them. The president went on to say that no two Egyptians differed over the fact that the initiative, the Camp David accords and the peace treaty were sublime achievements and goals.

Turning to the National Democratic Party members, he said: We have to meet with, give advice to and tell those who oppose these national goals that there should be no differences over or objections to them.

The president wondered: Should the result have been the Arabs' severing of relations with Egypt after the Egyptian people said yes to the initiative? The president declared that Egypt was responsible for the Arab nation, that it would not relinquish its leading and historic responsibility and that if need be, it would defend the Arabs even if they did not ask for it. President as-Sadat said that the billions that the Arabs had would not be enough to purchase a grain of Sinai sand.

Speaking about the Syrian regime's position on the liberation of the Golan, he said: The Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad, is satisfied with the failure to liberate the Golan because it is more profitable to him as he gets billions of dollars from the Arabs through one-upmanship over the efforts to liberate the Golan.

The president said: The time has come to tell the Arabs to stay within their limits. Will any Egyptian accept that the Arabs should determine Egypt's position and interfere with its will?

Addressing the political and executive leaders in the Suez Governorate, he said: We are meeting today to achieve prosperity and to build a happy home for every one of the sons of Egypt. He said: Democratic practice is not slogans, chants or opposition merely for the sake of opposition. He said: It is because we have faith in God and in Egypt that we have no inferiority or capitulationist complexes.

At the conclusion of his address, the president said: There is a huge amount of work before us: To provide a piece of land for every son of Egypt so he can build a happy home in which he will live in security and safety.

The president called on the National Democratic Party leaders to go where suffering exists with a view to eliminating it and solving any problem confronting the sons of the people.

The president arrived in the Suez Governorate this morning, where he was accorded a magnificent popular welcome amidst a storm of cheers for the long life of the leader-president, the hero of peace. At the head of his welcomers were Suez Governor Ahmad Hilmi Badr and the governorate's political and executive leadership.

The governor delivered an address in which he welcomed the president on behalf of the sons of Suez and expressed their appreciation for his efforts to build the homeland and achieve peace and prosperity. The governor also spoke about the achievements of the governorate and the implementation of projects in the coming phase.

Comments on Mideast Negotiations

NC092020 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1843 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Speech by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat at a 9 June meeting with political and executive leaders in Suez Governorate--recorded]

[Excerpts] Concerning our Arab position, is there any doubt that our Arab stand is a national one? A week after the Egyptian people expressed their position on the treaty in April 1979--and after 10 million Egyptians voted yes for the treaty and only 10,000 voted no--the Arabs broke relations with Egypt.

What does this mean? This means that this is the way the Arabs deal with the will of 10 million people, the will of the Egyptian people. What is regrettable is that Egypt has never put them in their right place. This is what they did in Shtawrah after the breakup of the unity between us and Syria. You will remember that they cursed Egypt in Shtawrah and used the foulest and most abusive language in their attack. We endured all this and launched the October War, which restored their dignity and filled their coffers. One barrel of oil cost $3 before the October War. Yesterday, they were fighting among themselves. Some demanded $32 for a barrel, and Saudi Arabia said $28 was enough. This means a 10-fold increase over the original price of #3. Saudi Arabia wants $28, a 9-fold increase, but the others want a 10-fold increase. This fight took place at the OPEC meeting yesterday. What increased the price of oil? Wasn't it the October battle? Thus, it is right for our people to say yes to the treaty between them and Israel, with 10 million people voting against 10,000. The Arab answer to this [applause] was to break off relations with Egypt. No two Egyptians will disagree on this; never.

I am an Egyptian peasant who sprang from this soil. I thank God that this soil has taught me that my dignity comes above everything else. Our faith taught me and taught you this. Our God Almighty tells us that honor belongs to God and his apostle and to the believers. We are believers, and dignity belongs to us. We do not accept humiliation, and will never accept this method.

After all the Egyptian people--except 10,000--said yes to the treaty, the Arabs came and said: Let us break relations and starve the Egyptian people to subdue them. Is it right that any two Egyptians should disagree on Egypt's position on this? Never. The opposition, for the mere sake of saying that it is an opposition following the old concepts, says no, we must arrange an Arab summit.

During the Baghdad conference, the Arabs approached us, as though we were mercenaries, and told me: We will give you $5.5 billion annually if you sell Egypt's will and decision and follow our orders. Whose orders? The orders of foolish Al-Qadhdhafi, bloody Saddam Husayn or Hafiz al-Asad, who stabbed Egypt during the October war and requested a cease-fire while he was my partner in the battle? Or is it orders of the gang in South Yemen, who, as we all know, are Russian agents? Or do we follow the orders of our brothers in Saudi Arabia, who are afraid of their own shadows and who are intimidated by the Palestinians at one time, the Syrians, Iraqis or others another time?

Would I place the future of Egypt and the will of the Egyptians in the hands of these people? No. I say the following: Egypt is responsible for the Arab nation and it will not relinquish its leading and historic responsibility. If need be, we will defend the Arabs even if they do not ask us to do so. This is Egypt's responsibility, and let them fully realize that their billions of dollars will not buy even one of the values or ethics of the Egyptian people. Their billions, which we gained for them, will not purchase a grain of Sinai sand.

Syria is happy about the situation in Golan. The Golan is 26 square km. Hafiz al-Asad is receiving $1.6 billion annually because of the Golan. Were he to cultivate the Golan, it would not produce an income of more than $200 million. This is a profitable operation as far as he is concerned. Egypt is not the same. A grain of sand in our land and a breeze in our sky mean everything to us, because we love our land.

The opposition here is following their example. Why so? Go ahead and object to the resolutions that were issued between 1970 and 1980. Show me what you object to. We had a recourse to the people, who approved what we did by 99.0 percent. The opposers here can find no other method. Because intentions are not pure, opposition is resorted to for the mere sake of opposition, and not for the sublime interests of Egypt, no.

As the family of the National Democratic Party, it is our duty to make them understand through sound advice. If they fail to understand us, then we would be responsible for them because they are our citizens living with us and they are the sons of our country and homeland. We must restrain them, but we insist on the sound, democratic practices.

I received a letter from a dear friend who represents an extension of the mentality that is still influenced by the situation that prevailed before 23 July 1952. The letter asked: Why do you praise the United States and say that Begin is sincere in implementing the Egyptian-Israeli treaty? You are very much inclined toward the United States, which supports imperialism and Zionism. Why do you have such an attitude toward the Arabs?

This indicates that there are still some among us who do not yet know the facts of the present stage. Do we cajole the United States or place ourselves at its disposal? Never. Our relations with the United States were cut off until 1973. They were restored the day we started the peace process. I am saying this so that the questioner and all the people may hear me. Kissinger and I started the peace process in the region in 1973. The first disengagement took place in January 1974, and the second disengagement in September 1975. The United States and I were involved in this. The peace process then followed, and I and the United States were involved.

Before the initiative, as you heard me say, I visited Carter 1 month after he took the oath in January 1977; he invited me to visit him in February. Carter and I were engaged in the peace process from February to October 1977 and until it became clear that Syria, the Soviet Union and the Palestinians did not want peace. The great disaster was that Carter became aware of the Arab fragmentation. What were Carter and I doing in 1977? We were working to convene the Geneva conference so that all the parties might attend. During the period from February to October 1977, we were kindly requesting Syria, the Palestinians and Husayn to attend. We had already realized the first and second disengagement, and what remained was that all of us should go to Geneva.

The maneuvers began. What did Syria tell Carter? It said: We will only go as one Arab delegation. I said: No, let us go together as separate Arab delegations and then distribute the roles. Their answer was: No, we will not go to Geneva. When summer came, I said: Well, if this is their excuse, I will go as part of one Arab delegation. Carter was happy and told Syria that As-Sadat had agreed to one Arab delegation. They answered: No, we will send separate delegations and not one delegation.

This is truly what happened. Concerning the Palestinians, Yasir 'Arafat said: We will include U.S. professors of Palestinian origin in the single delegation. He actually gave me three names, which I sent to Carter, who was very happy. When Carter declared this 2 days later, Yasir 'Arafat came out to say that nothing of the sort had happened.

This is what happened as a result of the division. If I and the United States abandoned the peace process, then the state of no war, no peace would have continued to prevail from 1977--when the attempt to convene the Geneva conference failed--until this day, and nothing would have happened. This is what the Soviet Union, Syria and the Palestinians wanted. This is the reason why I am going along with the United States. According to the old mentality, regrettably, when dealing with the great powers, we must be less than them. Why this complex? We have got rid of it. When I expelled 17,000 Soviet experts, wasn't I dealing with the second superpower in the world? Why did I expel them? I expelled them because I literally told the Soviet Union: Egypt's decisions will be the only decisions on the land of Egypt. [applause]

We have gone along with the United States in the peace process since 1973--as I told you--until today.

At the time when the Arabs met and decided to starve Egypt, the United States supported Egypt and continuously gave us aid. What we have received in aid from the United States since 1973 until today is five times more than what we received from the Arabs. Do I tell the United States: You are a superpower and I won't go along with you? What is this? What are these complexes? The Soviets were here before. There were 17,000 Soviet experts here before the October battle. As our proverb says, our lives were in their hands because our trade was with them, our weapons came from them and our relations with the United States were cut off.

However, when the Soviet Union indicated that it wanted to make a decision in Egypt, I told it publicly and before the entire world--and before launching my battle and restoring my relations with the United States--that the 17,000 experts must leave in 1 week. [applause]

I was really sad when my friend wrote to me saying: Why aren't you afraid of the United States and why do you do this and that? Why should I be afraid? We are proceeding together as equals in the peace process and working together in utmost sincerity and faithfulness on an equal footing. When Israel said at Camp David that it would leave the settlements in Sinai but could not abandon the two airports, Carter told it: Well, I will build two airports for you in your land. Isn't this what the United States did? Why the complexes of defeat to which some continue to cling?

I tell my friend: This is the line of the march with the United States. If the United States were to err in Egypt or wanted to dictate its will to it, we would simply adopt a stand that we will announce to the United States, our people and the entire world. [applause]

Concerning the Arabs, the time has come to tell them: It is a shame; stay in your place. For the last 2 days, the Arabs have been coming out with the news that As-Sadat wants to go to Saudi Arabia and that contacts are underway between me and Saudi Arabia. What is important is that they spread the rumors, believed it and then denied it. I swear this is true. They spread the rumors, and it appears they believed it, but later their spokesman came out to deny it.

We did not say that such a thing had happened. We do not really care to contact any of them. We work in broad daylight and in the open. If any of them wants to come to Egypt, then it will be announced. If they do not want to come, then this would pose no problem for us. We know them and they know us. Let matters be clear.

Does any Egyptian accept that the fate of the Arab nation of Egypt should be decided by those who are trembling in their countries and whose knees are wobbling because of their fear of each other or of their people or actions? I am sorry. The most naive Egyptian does not accept this. But may God's curse fall on the policy of the old opposition and the pre-23 July opposition--which some want to implement now--who say: If this is Egypt's position, then we must arrange an Arab summit conference. Let us say that we convened an Arab summit tomorrow; who would attend? They are the people I mentioned to you. None of them can adopt a decision or stand and stick to it for 1 hour because somebody else would frighten or intimidate them.

U.S. TEAM TO DISCUSS DELIVERY OF F-16'S

NC100743 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 10 June--Egyptian Air Force Commander Maj Gen Lutfi Shabanah has said that a team of U.S. technicians will arrive in Cairo at the end of the month to discuss the delivery of F-16 planes. It was decided to reinforce the Air Force with F-16's.

In reporting this today, the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH says that Major General Shabanah has confirmed that Egyptian crews were ready to take delivery of the new American planes.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRANCE

JN091044 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 9 June--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi left for Paris today at the head of a delegation on an official visit of several days to France. In a predeparture statement, Dr Hammadi said that the visit results from the special importance Iraq attaches to its developing relationship with France.

Dr Hammadi added that he will meet with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Premier Raymond Barre and Foreign Affairs Minister Jean Francois-Poncet during the visit, to discuss various affairs related to bilateral relations and the most important current Arab and international events.

Dr Hammadi also announced that French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will visit Iraq in the last quarter of 1980.

INA REPORTS ON INSURGENCY AGAINST IRANIAN REGIME

JN091157 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, 9 June--The Arabs in Arabistan [Khuzestan] continue their struggle against the Persian regime's personnel and installations. Reports reaching here today say that on Friday, a group of Arabistan youths launched a rocket attack on the Persian Tabar police station, located between (?Hoveyzeh) and Taheri. The station was completely destroyed and five Khomeyni guards were killed. On the same day, another group planted an explosive charge in the Rajabzadeh cooperative, located between (?Hoveyzeh) and (Jarayeh). The cooperative was destroyed and two Persians guarding it were killed.

Reports from Arabistan say that on Saturday, a group of Arabistan youths clashed for 20 minutes with a Persian patrol, wounding three Khomeyni guards. The reports add that another group attacked the communications center in the (Bsitin) subdistrict with bombs, cutting off communications and killing a Persian corporal.

COMMENTARY ON IRANIAN MAJLES DEPUTY UNDER HOUSE ARREST

JN091902 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Persian regime's Majles, which was elected a short time ago, has become the target of a campaign to purge it of deputies, accused of being associated with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Following the subjection of three Majles deputies to beatings, insults and arrest, Bani-Sadr ordered their immediate release, after which they were placed under house arrest. Informed sources say that the purging campaign will be expanded to include additional deputies. Indeed, such a campaign has aroused the apprehensions of the deputies of the Persian regime's Majles, who consider such a campaign to be a violation of the immunity which should be granted to deputies.

Following the outbreak of tribal clashes in the region near to (Seral), Bani-Sadr ordered the release of the three deputies, particularly Khoshrow Qashqa'i, who belongs to a Turkish-speaking tribe in the south of Iran. At this point several questions and observations arise. One question we would like to pose is: If these deputies are really agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, how did the Khomeyni authorities allow them to run for elections, particularly since we know well that the election process was closely scrutinized by the so-called revolution guards?

Furthermore, the observer cannot but wonder about the ability of the institutions to which the regime itself gave rise--particularly the ability of one of the groups which Khomeyni's Persian regime considers one of its most important achievements--to play their actual role under such circumstances of chaos and disturbances.

When they do not possess any specific accusation against any of their political opponents or against those who make detailed observations, but do not differ with the regime--since they are really a part of it and are attempting to give some atmosphere of freedom to the institutions to which they belong--the organs of the existing Persian regime will direct their ready-made accusations, namely accusations of agentry and of opposing the regime, against their opponents under all circumstances.

It seems that the time has come for liquidating those whose complete loyalty is in doubt. Indeed, this time such liquidations will include the Majles itself, which was only elected a short while ago.

A country which has become accustomed to a prevailing state of chaos, disturbances, fighting, liquidations and counterliquidations, cannot achieve stability without a radical change in the foundations on which the whole regime is based. Thus, chaos will soon prevail in the organs which participated in the political competition and were considered solutions for the state of chaos. Indeed, these very organs turned out to be additional problems, instead of solutions for existing problems.

Yet another question arises: namely, if Qashqai is really an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, why was he allowed to run for elections and why was not such an accusation made against him before? Furthermore, if he really is an agent, why did Bani-Sadr order his release?

Thus, if he is actually an agent, Bani-Sadr is his accomplice, which is why he ordered his release. On the other hand, if Qashqai is not an agent, it means that everything occurring in Iran can be considered a fool's play which has neither a scenario nor a dialogue, a play which is for mere enjoyment and in which blood is shed without any interest in finding the source of the bleeding.

KURDISTAN RADIO REPORTS ON IRAQI-PESHMERGA FIGHTING

JN091826 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1530 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] We have just received the following report: The so-called Iraqi Liberation Army has carried out a barbaric attack against the fourth branch peshmerga fighters in Hawraman area. The attack, which was carried out on 3 June, continued until the evening of 6 June.

Our peshmerga fighters checked the attack and seized the enemy's positions. The enemy forces sustained grave losses. The Ba'thist liberation mercenaries retreated in disgrace, leaving behind 10 soldiers killed and 21 others wounded. Nine peshmerga fighters were wounded and two others martyred. The martyrs were Salih Qadir Zamnaku and Mustafa Sayyid Karim from (Diyara). The Iraqi Communist Party peshmergas are taking care of our wounded fighters.

A thousand greetings to our martyrs Salih Qadir and Mustafa Sayyid Karim. A thousand greetings to the martyrs of the Kurdish liberation movement and the Iraqi national movement. Shame and disgrace to the mercenaries of the ruling Ba'th party.

KUWAITI PAPER: HUSAYN TO ALLOW PALESTINIAN MILITARY IN JORDAN

JN101013 Doha QNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, 10 June--In a dispatch from Beirut, the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH reports that King Husayn of Jordan has promised PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat that he will allow the presence of a brigade of Palestinian military units in Jordanian territory.

The paper says that the Palestinian side and Jordanian Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf discussed the issue of opening the door of political action for all of the Palestinian political forces, despite their varied viewpoints, provided that these forces stop all efforts to topple the regime and all calls to change it.

JORDANIAN PALESTINIAN COMMITTEE MEETS IN AMMAN

JN092122 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee in support of steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland held its 10th session in Amman at noon today.

The committee reviewed the topics on its agenda, foremost of which are the recent developments in the occupied homeland and the Zionist enemy's new practices which are aimed at emptying the homeland by methods of deportation, liquidation and eviction. The committee will resume its meeting tomorrow.

The Jordanian side to the meetings was led by Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state and head of the Executive Office for the Affairs of the Occupied Territory. The Palestinian side was led by Hamid Abu Sittah.

Further Report on Meeting

JN091938 Doha QNA in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Amman, 9 June--The meetings of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee in support of steadfastness in the occupied homeland began in Amman today. The Jordanian side is led by Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state and head of the executive office for the affairs of the occupied territory. The Palestinian side is led by Hamid Abu Sittah, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the Occupied Homeland Affairs Department.

Immediately after their arrival in Amman last night, the Palestinian delegation visited Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah, who is being treated at Al-Husayn Medical Center.

Khalil al-Qazir, alias Abu Jihad, PLO Central Committee member, has stressed during the visit that the ferocious battle with the enemy will continue on the various military and political levels. Addressing Ash-Shak'ah, Abu Jihad said that Begin's plot will founder on your steadfastness.

Talal Naji, PLO Executive Committee member, said that the Israeli crime against Ash-Shak'ah and [Ramallah Mayor] Khalaf makes it incumbent upon our people to entrench their steadfastness irrespective of sacrifices. The crime, Naji added, motivates the PLO to close ranks and to beef up the struggle against the Zionist enemy and those supporting him.

'Abd ar-rahim, PLO executive committee member, said that the heinous Zionist crime dictates that we, as a Palestinian revolution and an Arab nation, rise to the level of our responsibility and our military preparedness in order to confront this expansionist enemy.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL DEPARTS 8 JUNE

JN091043 Amman JNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Amman, 9 June--A Romanian delegation led by Marcel Dinu, Political Deparment director at the Romanian ministry of foreign affairs, left Amman yesterday after a 5-day visit to Jordan, during which he met with top officials at the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Prior to his departure, the Romanian official said that he and the Jordanian officials disucssed means of promoting bilateral relations, especially in cultural fields, in accordance with the Jordanian-Romanian agreement signed in 1975.

AR-RA'Y DECRIES U.S. ABSTENTION IN SECURITY COUNCIL VOTE

JN070807 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 7 Jun 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AR-RA'Y writes on the U.S. voting abstention on the collective resolution passed by the UN Security Council condemning Israel's attempts to assassinate the mayors of Nabulus, Ramallah and Al-Birah.

Under the headline "Those Who Are Silent on Terrorism," the paper says: It is clear that this stand fully contradicts the moral values which the U.S. administration has long been bragging about. It is fresh evidence demonstrating that this administration is the captive of Jewish votes in the elections.

A few months ago, Washington raised a hue and cry because of a precautionary measure taken by the Soviet authorities against a dissident who had harmed his homeland. The U.S. administration considered the house arrest imposed of this dissident as a setback for human dignity and liberties. However, when Palestinian blood is shed by Israeli explosives and three mayors in the occupied land are subjected to assassination attempts, Washington closes its eyes as if what happened does not deserve mere condemnation.

The U.S. administration is thus demonstrating to the world that it is not qualified to unilaterally tackle the Palestinian issue. It is important for the Arabs to understand the significance of the U.S. stand and to draw subtle conclusions, the most prominent of which is that the life of an Arab is not worth anything and that the rights of the Palestinian people are not equal in weight to one single Jewish vote in the scale of the U.S. elections.

The U.S. abstention to condemn Israeli terrorism constitutes to be an encouragement to the aggressors to continue their terrorism. This encouragement will not undermine the vigor of the Palestinian people. It will not pave the way for the Camp David process and will not succeed in convincing the Arabs that the United States possesses the key to the solution of their problem.

AL-HUSS SUFFERING FROM ACUTE CASE OF ASTHMA

NC091520 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The American University of Beirut Hospital has issued the following statement: Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss was admitted to the American University of Beirut Hospital early this morning after suffering from an acute case of asthma. The necessary aid has been given to his excellency, and his health is now good and improving steadily. Prime Minister al-Huss will stay in the hospital for a few days at the advice of the doctors.

BUTRUS TO VISIT DAMASCUS, TRANSMITS MESSAGE TO EEC

NC091310 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus is scheduled to leave for Damascus tomorrow for talks with senior Syrian officials on the results of the consultations on an accord.

This morning, Foreign Minister Butrus summoned the Italian ambassador to Lebanon and handed him a message from the president of the republic to Francesco Cossiga, chairman of the EEC Council on the occasion of the European summit on 12-13 June in Venice. The message was sent to Cossiga because Italy chairs the present EEC session. The message deals with the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East.

Foreign Minister Butrus made a statement to our correspondent on the message, his visit to Damascus and on the current situation. He said:

[Begin recording] In fact, the Italian ambassador did not hand me a message. I handed him a message from his excellency the president of the republic to the Italian prime minister, since Italy is the chairman of the present session of the European Council.

The European Council will hold a meeting in Venice on 12 June. In view of reports on European interest in the Middle East crisis and the current moves being made here and there concerning this subject, his excellency, the president of the republic, deemed it necessary to address a message to this meeting of the European Council. The message refers to the main issues in the Middle East crisis. It stresses those aspects of the crisis that must be tackled as well as the Lebanese issue, which has become a separate question despite its links with the Middle East crisis. In my opinion, the president's message constitutes an important stance at the international and public opinion levels, because it concentrates on certain points pertinent to the substance of the Arab issues and Lebanon's interests and its right to a life of freedom, independence, unity and sovereignty. [end recording]

Departure for Damascus

NC100952 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0915 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Fu'ad Butrus left this morning for Damascus for official talks, dealing with the political accord and security situation, with his Syrian counterpart 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Minister Butrus will also meet President Hafiz al-Asad to convey to him an oral message from President Sarkis.

The visit is for 1 day. Minister Butrus will return to Beirut tonight.

CHAMBER SPEAKER DEPARTS FOR ROMANIA 10 JUNE

NC101215 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Speaker Kamil al-As'ad left Beirut for Romania today in response to an official invitation. During the visit, which will last a few days, the speaker will hold talks with high-ranking Romanian officials concerning the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East.

ADF ARRESTS FATAH FINANCE OFFICIAL IN BEIRUT

NC091315 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Knowledgeable sources have disclosed that the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] have arrested Abu Usamah, who is responsible for the financial affairs of the Fatah organization in Beirut. Abu Usamah was arrested two days prior to the convocation of the Fatah National Council in Damascus.

Abu Usamah was transferred to Al-Mazzah prison in Syria and charged with financing the Muslim Brotherhood movement in Syria and providing them with arms.

The same sources added that, in the wake of Abu Usamah's arrest, a wave of arrests took place, including 14 Palestinians who belong to the Fatah cadres in the area of Iqlim al-Kharrub.

FREE LEBANON WANTS KEY POSTS IN NEW CABINET

NC100719 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The Free Lebanon political spokesman, Abu Ibrahim, has stated the following: Since a cabinet of political functionaries will be formed, we have decided to participate in this cabinet provided we are given three portfolios--the Ministries of Defense, Interior and Foreign Affairs. We consider this a modest proposal and a concession on our part, since we are the party which possesses the largest striking force among the various rival parties in Lebanon.

KHADDAM RECEIVES ICO SECRETARY GENERAL CHATTI

JN092131 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] At 1930 today Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti. The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar'. During the meeting the two sides reviewed developments in the area.

Beirut Radio Report

NC1000942 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Habib Chatti, secretary gereral of the Islamic Conference, will today leave Damascus for Amman to visit Bassam ash-Shak'ah, the mayor of Nabulus. On his arrival in Damascus, Chatti said that during his visit to Syria he would hold discussions with Syrian and Palestinian officials concerning the recent events in the occupied territories. He added that these events have unveiled the real image of Israel, which is ruled by terrorist Begin. He further added that the Arab and Islamic reaction must be violent.

TUNISIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES 7 JUNE FOR JURIDICAL TALKS

JN072006 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Damascus--Tunisian Secretary of State to the Prime Minister in Charge of Administrative Reform Mohamed Chaker arrived in Damascus tonight heading a delegation on a week-long visit to Syria, during which he will hold talks with Syrian Justice Minister Khalid al-Maliki on juridical cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Al-Kasm Meeting

JN092004 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] At 1930 today Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Tunisian Mohamed Chaker. The meeting was attended by Justice Minister Khalid al-Malik.

Prime Minister al-Kasm welcomed the guest official and reviewed with him some of the issues that are of mutual interest to the two fraternal countries as well as some other issues the guest minister is currently discussing with Syrian officials in order to strengthen cooperation in the legal, judiciary and legislation spheres.

The guest official expressed Tunisia's support for Syria's stands, under President Hafiz al-Asad, which call for standing fast against capitulatory schemes, struggling to liberate the occupied Arab territories and supporting the Palestinian people's struggle in order to enable them regain their legitimate rights.

The Tunisian guest stressed that pan-Arab responsibility is a common one and requires that all efforts be exerted to achieve the Arab nation's objectives.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI REITERATES 11 JUNE DEADLINE

LD091301 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 7 Jun 80 p 17

[Unattributed report: "Al-Qadhdhafi Threatens Expatriates' 'Liquidation'"]

[Text] Rome--Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi has confirmed in an interview with a Milan weekly the 11 June deadline as the "last chance" for "dissident" Libyans living abroad to return home and the threat of their "elimination" if they do not. As is known, several Libyan expatriates have already been assassinated in Rome, London, Bonn, Athens and Beirut.

Ignoring the protests prompted by these assassinations, Al-Qadhdhafi said that after 11 June he "will be unable to guarantee anyone's physical immunity." In an interview conducted in a tent in the Libyan desert, Al-Qadhdhafi said outright that whoever ignores the ultimatum "will be eliminated." "The revolutionary committees," the Libyan leader added, "will continue with their plans. They will seek them all out and liquidate them." Al-Qadhdhafi also confirmed that Libya intends to ask Italy, the FRG and Britain again for "compensation for war damage."

CHADIANS IN LIBYA APPEAL TO AL-QADHDHAFI FOR HELP

LD091440 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, 9 June--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, brother commander of the Great 1 September Revolution, received a cable yesterday from FROLINAT in Tripoli and Chadians living in the Jamahiriyah stating: The war in our country has led to the spread of cholera and the death of a large number of people around Ndjamena. We appeal to you to extend a helping hand to us. You have always stood with us in our struggle against imperialism and for the unity, security and stability of Chad.

JANA EDITOR DENIES LIBYAN FORCES PRESENT IN CHAD

LD091502 Tripoli JANA in English 1429 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE quoted Hussein Hibre's remaining insurgents as saying that 300-man Libyan forces are positioned in Ndjamena since last Thursday. JANA's political editor has denied this allegation which, he said, was groundless. He stressed that no such forces are present in Chad and that borders between the two countries have been closed for long time. Jamahiriyah policy, he added, aims to ensure peace and security in Chad and to end any conflict there. The Jamahiriyah is one of the first countries to take part in the national reconciliation conferences in Chad including Lagos conference held in August 1979, our editor concluded.

IRANIAN POPULAR DELEGATION VISITS LIBYA

LD080908 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The first Iranian popular delegation to visit Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to participate in the Libyan Arab people's celebration of the anniversary of the removal of foreign bases from their chaste land arrived in Libya yesterday evening. During the visit the Iranian delegation will acquaint itself with the revolutionary applications of the Great 1 September Revolution and the socialist changes taking place. The delegation consists of writers, engineers and martyrs' sons who are interested in the application of the popular revolution in Libya.

HASSAN SUPPORTS IDEA OF EUROPEAN ROLE IN MIDEAST PEACE

LD061631 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 31 May 80 pp 1, 3, 4

[Apparent text of an interview given by King Hassan of Morocco to representatives of Radio Monte Carlo and the French regional press in Fez on 28 May: "As far as the Sahara is concerned, never before have I been so confident as to the outcome of the conflict and the final result of the confrontations"]

[Excerpts] The Near East Problem

Question (Jean-Claude Paris, French Television Channel III): Sir, last week Saudi Crown Prince Fahd stated in a NEWSWEEK interview that his country was prepared to sign a certain kind of peace agreement in the Near East. Did Prince Fahd, whom you received this week, explain to you how Saudi Arabia could insure peace in the Near East? What role could Morocco, Europe and France play in this respect? Furthermore, is the idea of Near East peace without guarantees by the superpowers--the United States and the USSR--realistic?

Answer: I can assure you that you are really unlucky, because if you were to put that question to me tomorrow I would be able to answer it; since Prince Fahd is to stay here for a few days; rest we have, as it were, cut our agenda for discussions into several parts. I am certainly meeting him tonight for discussions concerning this question, and I am extremely sorry that we have all missed such an opportunity and this is no ruse.

Question (Jean-Claude Paris): A great deal has been said recently--at least since efforts failed to implement the Camp David agreements in full by 26 May--about a European proposal. In your view, what should be the aim of such a proposal?

Answer: First, to go back to the first point, without disclosing Crown Prince Fahd's innermost thoughts of which I know nothing, any peace agreement must, in any case, be based on the following three points: withdrawal, the Palestinian people's rights and the Jerusalem problem. This is a constant. The solution which Price Fahd is considering but which I have not yet studied with him can be applied only within the framework of this three-part plan. In any case, it is dependent on this plan.

In my opinion, Europe has a role to play because of the three blocs it is the least committed. The Western bloc--the American bloc--is committed to the Israeli cause, and the Soviet and socialist bloc seems to be more committed to the Arab cause, or anyway to that of the Arab hardliners. There remains Europe because of the very fact that it is old Europe, the crossroads of civilizations, of migrations and of human knowledge. Well, there remains this Europe which could maybe create a platform--I would not say neutral but, let us say, less biased. Perhaps Europe will manage to reconcile things which have hitherto seemed irreconcilable, namely, recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, a Palestinian entity and recognition of the state of Israel by that Palestinian entity itself.

When? How? I cannot tell you, but I believe that Europe has such a role to play, and I believe that it must start playing it as soon as possible in its own interest.

For if we glance at a map of the world we will see that most of the fuses are geographically concentrated in this region--between the Mediterranean and the Gulf. And it is certain that the Middle East grenade--the Arab-Israeli conflict--is more likely to explode than any of the grenades on which we are sitting. I believe that Europe has a role to play. It must start playing it as soon as possible.

Question (Jean-Claude Paris): Do you believe that the United States and the Soviet Union would let Europe play such a role? Will the two superpowers--I am especially thinking of the United States, where an election is impending--not try to prevent it from playing such a role? Would it not be a setback for President Carter if Europe managed to do something which he himself has failed to do?

Answer: I am not asking Europe to become both the promoter of and the sole godfather to any general peace conference. However, it could initiate such a meeting, give help and tell the two big blocs: I have done my work, now let us meet, the three of us, either in Geneva or elsewhere, to conclude it. I have never said that Europe should work on its own from start to finish.

What Islam Really Is

Question (Rene Collinet from Paris-Normandie): Your Majesty, what do you think about what has been called more or less everywhere the "Islamic revival", especially insofar as it has taken place through the intermediary of Ayatollah Khomeyni in Shi'ite Iran? (LE MATIN note: A question asked at the very moment when a muezzin started calling the faithful to prayer).

Answer: What is rather strange is that everybody more or less follows in Montesquieu's footsteps, asking: "Are you a Persian?" It as only in 1979-1980 that people said: "Ah, there is Islam and there are Muslims." This was too good to be true since, in the final analysis, it was not Islam's awakening. It was not a question of increased interest in Islam on the part of other religions. It was merely: "Look, gentlemen, what Islam is like." And instead of making observers look at some other country, another society and other mores, a country called Iran has been brought to their attention.

A country which has set up Islamic courts, as if Islam provided for Islamic courts which pass sentence, execute and personify organized disorder, when Muslim society was the first organized society in both religious and secular spheres. In any case, this becomes obvious when you read the Prophet's life and also and especially if you realize the speed with which Islam spread to neighboring countries. This was due to the fact that Islam's conquests were not dependent on faith only. Islam also brought law, legislations and a "way of life." And some people clearly want to see Islam awake on the basis of satanic rather than Muslim practices.

Attitude Toward Afghanistan Unchanged

Question (Pierre De Voluy, Radio Monte Carlo): Your Majesty, now that 5 months have elapsed since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and some days since the Islamabad conference, what in your opinion has been the Muslim world's reaction to the former event, and what attitude has the Muslim world adopted to it?

Answer: It may well be that some difference has been noticed between the working of the recent Islamabad resolutions and the wording of the resolutions adopted at the prededing conference. However, what I can tell you is that the Muslim attitude to Afghanistan's occupation has remained unchanged. Meanwhile, of course, the landing of an American commando in Iran has been used by the Iranians as a pretext for saying: "We also want to condemn American because no Muslim country should be attacked in this way." Some other factors have also affected resolutions and recommendations. But be that as it may, when you look at the Afghan problem really closely, you can see that nothing has changed in either structure of texture as far as the Muslim countries' attitude to the occupation of Afghanistan by force is concerned.

Moroccan Proposal Adopted

Meanwhile many things have occurred. We have been especially pleased that a Moroccan proposal has been adopted. We submitted it as far back as the first Islamabad conference. We suggested that, in any case, no verbal condemnation would liberate Afghanistan. At that time, we proposed that a commission be appointed to go to the Kremlin and try to engage in dialogue, taking the prestige of all concerned into account. Since wounds were still fresh at the time of the first conference, our proposal failed to get overall support. However, we are pleased that it has received such support now, and we feel sure that a dialogue with the Soviet Union will first of all make a difference as far as our attitude to a Muslim country and to the USSR is concerned. But the two issues should not be confused. This should be explained to the USSR. I believe that it is always easier to convince anyone through dialogue than through a monologue. All this means that the attitude of Muslim countries has remained unchanged. Whenever any Muslim country is invaded, the Muslim family must join forces and defend it.

Question (Robert Belleret from LE PROGRES): Looked at from Europe, the conflict in West Sahara and the fighting which is taking place there often seems confused, and the communiques issued by different general staffs are often divergent or even contradictory. Could you tell us about the development of the situation there?

We Inform, Others Make Propaganda

Answer: Morocco enjoys a kind of credibility which it would not like to forfeit. Those who do not exist have no credibility which they could be anxious to preserve. This means that we inform whereas the other side makes propaganda. The situation is improving daily in an increasingly satisfactory manner and, first as a Moroccan and also as supreme commander of the Royal Armed Forces and king of Morocco, I have never been confident as I am now about the outcome of the conflict and final result of confrontations. I have tried to express everything in this sentence, and if you want to ask me to be more specific I am ready to answer you questions.

Question (Robert Belleret): Why is it so difficult for foreign press observers to visit the scene of operations on the Moroccan side?

Answer: On our side?

Robert Belleret: Reports describing some rather tragic results of the fighting as seen from the other side have appeared notably in certain French magazines, but as far as the Moroccan side is concerned, reports of this kind have been conspicuous by their absence....

Nothing Is Easier in the Sahara Than To Drive a Stake in the Ground and Proclaim It Liberated Territory

Answer: By their absence perhaps, but not because of any ban. But you know, nothing could be easier in the Sahara than to drive a stake into the ground. I could take you with me tomorrow and tell you: "This is such and such a Moroccan border village which is in Algeria. You see, here I am." Nothing could be simpler, and nothing looks as similar to a patch of sand than another patch of sand. But we have never stopped anyone from coming to the Sahara to see for themselves. On the contrary, every time we have been able to admit people we have let them come, with the proviso that if it is dangerous and if we are in the middle of a battle we will not let people risk their lives, but even then if there are some suicidal cameramen or shootists about, we will not stop them from coming. I have stated this repeatedly, and if you are free tomorrow--your paper could be asked to give you a few days' leave--you will be able to drink a cup of white coffee there and ask to be allowed to go where there is fighting in progress; and if you wish to go to Abettih--the locality where the most recent skirmishes took place--I will take you to Abettih.

Question (Jacques Paoli, Radio Monte Carlo): Your Majesty, you have told us that you are confident with respect to the development of the situation relating to the West Sahara problem, but in your view is Morocco still in a state of war?

The USSR Has Entered Into War Against Us

Answer: Yes, we are at war because we have been attacked. We are in a state of war and not guerrilla warfare. The weapons which are used against us exceed the framework of guerrilla warfare and, in any case, this has not prevented me from saying in one of my statements to the press that, even though the USSR has not declared war on us formally, it is at war with us. When I met the Soviet ambassador I enlarged on this statement by saying: "Usually, when a country sells arms to another country it is always with the following proviso: 'We hope and genuinely expect that these arms will not be used against countries which have traditionally been our friends and allies and we are selling them to you on this condition....'" Such a clause, I told the ambassador, must certainly have been signed by you and Al-Qadhdhafi whenever you sold him arms. He has not abided by it, and you have done nothing to make him abide by it. In my view, therefore, you are indirectly at war with us.

Question (Robert Bonifay, LE PROVENCAL): Your Majesty, there is destabilization everywhere, especially in Africa. Can you give us your feelings on the foreign interference we are witnessing and tell us if, in your opinion, Morocco can always be safe from this risk?

Answer: You know, nobody can say that he is safe from something. As individuals we are attacked daily. The ecologists will tell you that. Whether it be on an individual basis or in a country or society, the problem is not to be safe. The problem is to have enough antibodies to resist these attacks.

Every day the world is attacked by the transistor radio which is much more harmful on the ideological plane than a MIRVed nuclear missile whatever argument it puts forward. In my opinion Morocco will be safe from any destabilization as long as it decides to remain Morocco, knowing that it must evolve and espouse the philosophy or I would not say every century--unfortunately history is counted no longer in centuries but in decades--each decade, but in its way with its own genius. If it does and continues to do this, I do not think that this country can ever be destabilized.

That will not make it safe. It must not be kept too aseptic because it would fall to the first virus. However, it will not be brought to its knees. I say this sincerely and proudly as a Moroccan, leaving aside my position.

Question (Robert Bonifay): What is the first virus called?

It Takes a Great Deal of Courage To Accept the Virus of Freedom

Answer: The first virus is freedom: From the moment you accept freedom you have to accept all its implications. This was true from the moment that there were no exit or entry visas in my country. From the moment doors were open to all audiovisual communications. From the moment when I did not restrict all radio sets to one network and one wavelength. From the moment when I allowed my workers to go to the Netherlands and see the squatters rioting in the city on the day of the queen's coronation and allowed them to vote and return.

Therefore, I accept the first virus. However, at the same time my instinct, my history and my authenticity give me all the antibodies with which to fight it.

I can assure you that it takes a great deal of courage to accept the first virus of freedom. However, if you want to be a great country you can only be one in freedom.

Question (Franck Capdeville, JOURNAL DU SUD-OUEST): Its geographical position and also its political, economic and cultural dimensions give Morocco the special role of bridge between Western Europe and the African Continent--between the industrialized countries and the developing Third World countries.

Therefore, in view of the current problems the world is facing--and I am thinking notably of the energy crisis--can Morocco play a role in the north-south dialogue so dear to France? Your Majesty, do you intend to take initiatives in this direction, and if so what initiatives?

The Bridge Between Europe and Africa Will Have Great Symbolic Importance

Answer: The word "bridge" is the best one you could use. In fact we are studying a tunnel and bridge under or over the Strait of Gilbraltar. If we succeed in solving problems of span and girders, a bridge is much easier to build than a tunnel and I think that, since we belong to the same generation, we have time to see it and to cross it. I think, therefore, that the bridge between Europe and Africa will be morally and symbolically very important if we succeed in building it.

North-South Dialogue Will Always Remain Distorted

North-South dialogue will, in my opinion, remain imbalanced however much goodwill the interlocutors have, because the problem does not consist in submitting files or sitting round a table on an equal basis.

It consists simply--and this is the crucial point--in the following question: On the one hand we know the files, the subfiles and the sub-subfiles because our countries are not industrialized except on the human plane [as published].

On the other hand, even if we are given the same files and subfiles we will remain underdeveloped countries and dialogue will be distorted, even if there is goodwill on both sides of the table, because one side will read the text and the other will read between the lines.

I regard that as the gulf. I am almost certain that Europe has reached a degree of awareness and maturity with regard to the danger threatening all of us, because ultimately this energy question affects us more than you--when energy costs double in your countries it trebles here, because we buy our durables from you. We pay the same price for fuel, gasoline and all the synthetics as you do but we also pay the consequently higher price for the incubator you sell us for hospitals or for the bulldozer with which we want to carry out the civil engineering of a new city. I think, therefore, that there is greater awareness on both sides and that we have passed the stage of saying: "I am going to try to swindle him...." No.

As I said, you read between the lines and Africa reads the lines themselves. That is why the imbalance will always remain. That is another reason why Africa should stop playing some of the little games it has grown used to and why all Africa, heads of state included, should go back to school, starting with me.

Question (Jacques Paoli): Your Majesty, nothing is ever perfect in this world but are you, on the whole, fairly satisfied or rather dissatisfied with relations with France in the spheres of industrial, and commercial cooperation and agricultural trade?

Our Relations With France Are Excellent

Answer: In general, we are pleased. Obviously, some incident arises now and then, like the question of tomatoes last week or that of ready-to-wear clothes a few months ago. But these are merely incidential problems for which France is not completely responsible, since it is bound itself to its European partners by a number of ties. However, it is indeed unadvisable to go into details because no assessment of relations between two countries, especially countries as close to each other as France and Morocco, no political assessment, I say, can be made on the basis of stores accounts. Any such assessment must be made on an economic basis and not on an accountancy basis.

But if we went down one level, we would find that France-Moroccan relations are really exemplary, considering that Morocco was after all a French protectorate for more than 48 years.

Question (Bruno Glezes from L'INDEPENDANT): Your Majesty, Morocco is an exporter of fruit and vegetables. How would it be affected in this sphere if Spain, Portugal and Greece were to become members of the Common Market?

Europe Must Legislate in Accordance With Its Needs

Answer: I have always liked to speak frankly even though I have been given the lowest possible marks by some great economists as a result. It seems to me that when Spain and Portugal become members of the Common Market, Europe will no longer have either the time or the inclination to legislate on certain products, especially food produce.

Since Europe's population will have grown, it will no longer be a question for Europe of saying: "I want so many kilograms of tomatoes." It will be a question of saying: "I need and I need badly so many thousands of calories." The time will come when the rules established by lawyers in the abstract are confronted with the realities of consumption--and Europe is bound to increasingly become a consumer society. Well, all this jungle in which even genuine European jurists cannot find their way, all this jungle of legal procedure relating to Common Market countries, especially in the agricultural sphere, will be thrown on the fire because the supply-and-demand law, which is an everlasting law, will then clash with an economic law written on a piece of paper.

I believe that Europe should legislate in accordance with its needs, not its production. And in 10 years' time those needs will have changed.

I Am Not Worried by the Prospect of Spain, Portugal and Greece Becoming Members of the Common Market

This is why that I personally am not worried in the least by the prospect of some more countries becoming members of the Common Market. Maybe after hearing me say this, some great economists will assert that I have resolved the problem by rubbing out the equation. This is quite possible, but, in 10 years' time, compare Europe's overall birthrate with the available tonnage and choice. Furthermore, the housewife is becoming increasingly difficult to please--she does not want to eat Jerusalem artichokes and courgettes every day. On certain days she may want green beans, artichokes or asparagus. After all, she will not be forced to abide by a weekly menu. I count on this, and this is why I am not worried.

Question (Alain Barel): The president of the republic said the other day that if there had been a little more dialogue between countries in the past many disasters would not have occurred. Relations between Morocco and France are excellent, therefore, but aside from that, do you have regular contacts with the head of state on the world's major problems? Do you consult each other on this subject?

President Giscard d'Estaing and I Feel Responsible for a Vital Part of the Mediterranean

Answer: We do consult each other. For instance with regard to European affairs he is certainly in a better position than I to give an opinion, but on other problems such as the Middle East or some other problem I sometimes have information which he does not and so forth.... We do cooperate. Undoubtedly. This is because he in the north and I in the south feel responsible for a vital part of the Mediterranean. As General de Gaulle used to say, we also regard ourselves as the only two countries in addition to Spain to be bathed by both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

Our African concerns are the same. There are two reasons for this: As far as I am concerned I am African and I am a member of the international family who is anxious for Africa to remain African. He, too, is very concerned with African problems. We do not always agree on all problems, but the most important point is to take into consideration each other's arguments. We do that.

Question (Jacques Paoli, Radio Monte Carlo): Your Majesty, you spoke just now about the Arabs from Arabia who, after long journeys, reached Morocco and settled there, building a nation with the indigenous population. What do you think of the events taking place in a country very close to yours where, unfortunately, relations between Arabs and Berbers seems to be deteriorating, judging from press reports?

What Is Happening in Algeria Is a Domestic Quarrel Which Has Been Dressed in Linguistic Clothing

Answer: I do not think there is an Arab-Berber problem in Algeria. In fact the same phenomenon can be seen in Algeria as in Morocco. Nobody can now say that he is 100 percent Berber or Arab. This same intermixing which has taken place over several centuries is true of Algeria. Is it a pretext? Is it a demand relating to language? I do not know, but I think that it is more than anything else a domestic quarrel which has been dressed in the "Arab," "Berber" linguistic clothing. I do not think that the Algerian police and demonstrators would have shot each other merely for the Berber question, because if there is one thing which personnified this very symbiosis it was the resistance which came from Kabylia. The Algerian resistance came originally from the Aures and Kabylia. Who can say that in this resistance there was a higher percentage of Berber genes or Arab genes among the victims and among those who died on the field of honor. Nobody can say that. That is why it grieves me to see domestic problems which are perhaps much deeper being hidden behind a situation which should not exist which is anti-Arab, anti-Muslim and antinational.

Question (Jean-Claude Paris, French Television Channel III): Sir, I was surprised earlier when you spoke of the "POLISARIO." You reproached Al-Qadhdhafi, but you did not mention Algeria. Do you think Algeria is still playing a role with the "POLISARIO"? Is Algeria still supporting the "POLISARIO"?

Answer: Of course, it is supporting it, and Al-Qadhdhafi is only waiting for one thing: For Algeria to drop the "POLISARIO," in order to take it under his wing. At that point we will find the "POLISARIO" in Chad, because France has left Chad (I think that that was a mistake). It will then go to Mali and from there, if it is under Al-Qadhdhafi's guiding and protecting wing, it will go on to annoy President Senghor.

We Are Trying To Prevent Things From Going Further at the Highest Level in Algeria and Morocco

As long as it is in Algerian hands it is rather trapped, because Algeria is not Libya, and President Chadli is not Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. But that does not alter the fact that the "POLISARIO" is training on Algeria territory, that it is obtaining fuel, munitions and food from the Algerian state, although the food it receives certainly does not come from Algerian wheat fields. That is what I meant.

Question (Pierre De Volluy, Radio Monte Carlo): Your Majesty, can you tell us if there has been any new development in Morocco-Algerian relations? Any recent development?

Answer: All I know is that, at the highest level, both in Algeria and Morocco, we are trying to insure that things go no further. But there is nothing new.

Question (Pierre De Volluy, Radio Monte Carlo): Your Majesty, what prospect is there for this dream of a greater united Maghreb?

Answer: It depends on self-criticism, because a greater Maghreb can only be built to the extent that we first undertake to study the economic and social criteria of the countries forming part of the Maghreb. It is certain that as long as Algeria adheres to its economic and social options--for which we can only have the respect which any country has for another country and its sovereignty--and since Tunisia and Morocco are not on the same wavelength in the economic and social spheres, we will never be able to build a greater Maghreb even if our ambassadors are called resident ministers and even if our borders are open.

There is no doubt that people can circulate freely, but when these men pack their passports and shirts in their suitcases they will not pack their economic and social rights in that suitcase. The day we manage to make an effort at self-criticism, and all sides try to file down the corners which have been cut to try to make an economic mortise joint, to use carpentry terms, we will certainly manage to think about the greater Maghreb. However, as long as this economic and social failure exists, the greater Maghreb will be a pious wish. A pious but not unattainable wish.

BOUABID: MOROCCO NOT ABANDONING SAHARA RIGHTS

LD051029 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 2 Jun 80 p 1

[MAP report: "Mr Maati Bouabid: 'Saudi Mediation Between Morocco and Algeria Does Not Mean That Our Country Is Giving Up Its Rights Over Sahara'"]

[Text] Rabat, 2 June--"Saudi mediation between Morocco and Algeria does not mean that Morocco is giving up its rights over Sahara," Prime Minister and Justice Minister Maati Bouabid told the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA'.

Morocco's attitude toward this problem is irreversible and cannot become the subject of any discussion, Maati Bouabid explained. In the past, he added, Saudi mediation has always come up against a certain number of obstacles erected by Algiers.

The prime minister and justice minister stated that Saudi Arabia has resumed mediation after concluding that the Algiers leaders have been showing more understanding. "As far as we are concerned," Maati Bouabid continued, "we believe that Arabs should steer clear of marginal conflicts in order to give themselves up to the struggle against Israel and this is why we welcome any mediation, regardless of its origin."

TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER MZALI ARRIVES 9 JUNE

LD091510 Rabat MAP in English 1246 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Rabat, June 9, (MAP)--The Tunisian prime minister, Mr Mohammed Mzali arrived here Monday morning, on a three-day official visit to Morocco at the invitation of Mr Maati Bouabid, Moroccan premier and justice minister. Upon his arrival, the Tunisian premier who is heading an important delegation expressed "his proud [as received] at being in Morocco at "the invitation of the Moroccan premier and justice minister". He also expressed satisfaction at the level reached by the relations between the two countries in all fields.

"This visit," he said, "is not only a friendship visit, but also a visit of work". "We will work," he added, "for putting into a concrete form the aspirations of the Moroccan and Tunisian peoples, and the policy of King Hassan II and the Tunisian head of state, Mr Habib Bourguiba, policy which is in conformity with history".

To conclude the Tunisian premier said he was convinced that this visit will reach positive results in the interest of the two countries peoples. During his stay in Morocco, Mr Mzali will hold talks with the Moroccan premier and justice minister, and will be received, on Wednesday in Fes, by King Hassan II of Morocco.

9 June Talks

LD091512 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The first round of talks between the Tunisian Prime Minister and Maati Bouabid began this morning at the premises of the prime minister's office in Rabat. The meeting was attended by members of the Tunisian delegation accompanying Mr Mzali and, on the Moroccan side, by Mr M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, Interior Minister Driss Basri, and Azzedine Guessous, minister of commerce and industry.

SUDAN

TEXT OF SUDANESE-KENYAN JOINT STATEMENT RELEASED

JN081754 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Sudan-Kenya joint communique-text--SUNA headline]

[Text] Khartoum, June 8 (SUNA)--The Nakuru summit 8th June 1980 joint communique.

The president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, H.E. President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, and the president of the Republic of Kenya, H.E. President Daniel Arap Moi, met in State House Nakuru on Saturday, 7th June 1980 and exchanged views on bilateral, regional and international matters.

The meeting was held in a very cordial and brotherly atmosphere. H.E. President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri briefed H.E. President Daniel arap Moi on what has transpired in the Arusha meeting on Friday, 6th June 1980.

After reviewing the on-going events in Uganda in the Mombasa summit of 14th April 1980, the two presidents agreed to continue to liaise closely on future developments in Uganda and on other matters of mutual interest to the two neighbouring countries.

The two presidents reiterated their conviction that the only lasting solution to the Ugandan problem must be one that is freely supported by all the leaders and people of Uganda in a free and fair election.

The two presidents agreed on the reactivation of the tripartite ministerial consultative committee between Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya.

It was also agreed that the bilateral joint ministerial consultative committee meetings should continue to be held regularly. To this effect it was agreed to continue forth in cooperating in bilateral and regional projects.

The two presidents agreed to continue meeting regularly to review various matters of mutual interest to the two countries.

President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri extended an invitation to President Daniel arap Moi to visit the Sudan.

President Daniel Arap Moi has accepted the invitation and the date shall be agreed upon later.

'ALI ANNOUNCEMENT OF EGYPT'S READINESS TO RESUME TALKS REPORTED

TA091132 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Egypt has agreed to resume the autonomy talks. Foreign Minister General 'Ali told reporters in Cairo that Egypt is responding to a proposal raised by President Carter to gather the heads of the three countries in Washington. At the same time, he emphasized that the date for the meeting has not yet been set. General 'Ali spoke after having conferred with his deputy [title as heard], Butrus Ghali, with Vice President Husni Mubarak, and with Deputy Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, during which meeting they discussed the message Carter had sent As-Sadat. They decided to recommend that As-Sadat accept Carter's proposal. As-Sadat has already ordered that the United States be notified of this in writing.

ISRAELI, U.S., EGYPTIAN REPRESENTATIVES TO MEET IN WASHINGTON

TA100535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] It will be officially announced in Washington today or tomorrow that the Israeli and Egyptian representatives are invited to arrive there for preliminary talks for the resumption of the autonomy negotiations. Our correspondent Shalom Qital reports that Israeli Ambassador Efrayim 'Evron was informed of this yesterday in meetings with State Department representatives and Ambassador Sol Linowitz.

The date for the visit of the heads of the Israeli and Egyptian delegations has not yet been set. Minister Yosef Burg told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer this morning that at the moment he does not yet know when the meeting will take place. In contrast, the Egyptian paper AL-AHRAM wrote this morning that the meeting will take place during the first week of July. Our correspondent in Washington says that King Husayn will arrive in the United States next week and the results of his talks are being awaited, among other things.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR ON ISRAELI REACTION TO PLO BRIEFING

TA091218 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Egypt's ambassador to Israel, Sa'd Murtada, said that he does not understand why the Israeli Government objects to Egypt's briefing the PLO on the autonomy talks. Speaking to reporters in Haifa, the ambassador said that the PLO is part of the problem and the final aim is to bring it to the negotiating table. The Egyptian ambassador was the guest of the Haifa municipality today.

NEGOTIATOR BURG DISCUSSES ISRAELI ATTITUDE ON AUTONOMY TALKS

TA091848 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Israel has come out in favor of an early resumption of the autonomy talks which were broken off several weeks ago by President as-Sadat. This was confirmed by Prime Minister Begin at a meeting in Jerusalem with Richard Allen, the national security expert of Republican presidential contender Ronald Reagan. David Essing reports. [begin recording]

[Essing] Prime Minister Begin said the talks will be renewed, but tonight in Jerusalem it is still not clear when the Israeli, Egyptian and American chief negotiators will get together in Washington. Asked to comment on President as-Sadat's decision to resume the talks he suspended several weeks ago, Israel's chief negotiator, Yosef Burg, replied: Well, my reaction is not sour. Had Israel made any concessions on the Jerusalem bill in the Knesset, the reason As-Sadat gave for suspending the negotiations?

[Burg] The only concession we made was to the truth and the truth was that it is a private member's bill brought in by a member of the opposition and after the preliminary reading it was given over to the legal legislative committee. Whatever will happen there will happen. The government will not interfere in the process of legislation on behalf of this bill.

[Question] If and when you do go to Washington, what will your mission be? Will it only be to set a date for renewing the talks, or will you be negotiating?

[Answer] I believe setting a simple date is a matter of a telephone call, but I believe we will not have negotiations on the essence of autonomy but about the procedure: when we should meet, which working groups should meet and so on. That means preparation for the real meeting. [end recording]

FIRST ISRAELI REACTION TO MUSKIE SPEECH ON MIDDLE EAST

TA091935 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] At the beginning of this program we broadcast some of the remarks made by U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie about the Middle East. Among other things, Mr Muskie said that the United States supported the speedy resumption of the autonomy talks but it would not oppose another initiative on the issue, on condition that it would not disrupt the negotiating process in its current format. Among other things, Muskie repeated the U.S. position supporting the nonrepartitioning of Jerusalem. Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram brings us the first Israeli reaction to the U.S. secretary of state's remarks.

[Ram--live] Well, in his speech, Muskie also negated the [Israeli position of the] settlements, claiming that they were an obstacle to the negotiations. The negative U.S. position on the settlements is not new, Jerusalem circles said today; the remarks Secretary of State Muskie made today were also made by his predecessor.

The Israeli Government's position is that the settlements are legal and are not an obstacle to peace. Jerusalem regards these remarks, about the settlements as providing Egypt with a more convenient way to return and resume the talks.

Israel, the government says, is prepared to resume the talks; it is true that General 'Ali has announced Egyptian willingness and now nothing remains but to wait for a U.S. initiative to convene the three heads of delegations to discuss a date for the resumption of the talks. It may be assumed that such a U.S. invitation will arrive within the next few days.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES EUROPEAN VISIT, SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

TA091843 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir interviewed by Tzvi Lidar in Brussels on 9 June--recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] In my visits to the various European capitals I am trying to present our positions and gain support for them and I hope that our efforts will not be in vain.

[Question] Do you have any clearer idea today about the contents of the expected declaration in Venice?

[Answer] It is not yet clear. Talks are still being held, deliberations are continuing and we are trying to influence their results as far as possible.

[Question] Over the last month you have visited five European capitals. Do you believe Israel is really isolated in Europe?
[Answer] I do not think it is isolated. I would say there are differences of opinion, there are misunderstandings. We must continue, negotiate, persuade, explain and fight.

[Question] Have you found support anywhere?
[Answer] Here and there we have found support for some of our positions, but, of course, I am not authorized to express the positions of the different governments. We will see their positions when they sit down at the discussion table, but I think that the work we are doing should help.

[Question] In your opinion, is Europe hostile to Israel?
[Answer] I would not say that, I would not pass sentence, I would not give marks. I would say there are problems.

Further Shamir Remarks

LD091817 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is in Brussels. He had talks today with, among others, Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb.

(Willie Vandergorst) interviewed Mr Shamir. He asked him first what he thought of the proposal from Washington. [begin recording]

[Shamir] I imagine that it is probably a formula to facilitate the resumption of the autonomy negotiations, and I sincerely hope that such a formula will be found very soon.

[Question] Europe would like to play a part in the Middle East peace process. Is Israel prepared to agree to Europe's playing such a part, and on what conditions?
[Answer] If Europe wants to play a particular part in the peace process, it must first of all encourage the already existing process, in other words the Camp David process, because for the moment we cannot see any other alternative to encouraging the moderate elements and discouraging the extremist elements. And finally, before anything is done in this field, Europe must talk with us.

[Question] Does the fact that certain Europeans meet Arab leaders embarrass Israel?
[Answer] If they are the leaders of Arab states, that is quite normal. But we are against talks and meetings between such Europeans and the leaders of the Palestinian terrorist organisation, because by having these meetings they confer a degree of legitimacy on the latter. [end recording]

BEGIN APOLOGIZES TO SHARON FOR REMARKS ON USE OF TANKS

TA091035 Jerusalem POST in English 9 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[By Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Menahem Begin gave Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon an apology and a half yesterday over the "tanks around the prime minister's office" episode in which Begin and Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich described Sharon as a "danger to democracy."

"It was a joke," Begin said at yesterday's weekly Cabinet session.

He was referring to his comment to Ehrlich last week that Sharon, if he ever became defense minister, was capable of putting a ring of tanks around the prime minister's office.

"I said it merely in jest, in a private conversation, which I never believed would reach the press," Begin told his colleagues.

After making his own apology, Begin uttered a half-apology on behalf of Ehrlich, who himself refused to express his regrets at attributing dictatorial tendencies to Sharon. Ehrlich had made the charges in a letter to Liberal Party activist Shlomo Yarqoni, which was quoted in a Tel Aviv evening paper yesterday.

Before the weekly Cabinet session started, Sharon approached Begin and asked him if he would be willing to explain the remark about the tanks at the session. Begin had publicly apologized on Friday for the remark.

Begin sent a note to Ehrlich, advising him that he intended to explain at the Cabinet table that his remark was a joke, and to express his regrets at the affair.

Ehrlich sent a reply to Begin asking him to confine his regrets to himself alone, since he would not join in them. Ehrlich wrote that when he had written a Liberal Party colleague that Sharon had "dictatorial tendencies," he was convinced that [that] was true, and hence he would not retract [his remarks] now.

Begin went ahead and explained at the beginning of the Cabinet session that his comment about the tanks had been a light-hearted jest and no more. Begin also referred to Ehrlich's letter to Yarqoni, noting that Ehrlich had written much praise of Sharon as well as critical comments.

"Ehrlich wrote many good things and many bad things, and I regret the bad things Ehrlich wrote in his letter," Begin said.

Begin told an Israeli radio reporter later that the Cabinet session was held in a friendly atmosphere. Decisions were taken smoothly after discussions which were short and to the point. "I think we're on the right road once more, and we can hold Cabinet sessions like the ones we had in our first months in office," Begin said.

AIDE TO REAGAN MEETS WITH BETHLEHEM MAYOR

TA100819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Richard Allen, the aide of U.S. Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan, conferred with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj in Bethlehem last night. The mayor presented his views on the Palestinian issue to the U.S. visitor.

POST POLL: SLIM MAJORITY OF ISRAELIS FAVOR U.S. AID

TA100914 Jerusalem POST in English 10 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Tel Aviv--The majority of Israelis are not willing to forego American economic aid. But a relatively large segment of the population is ready to do without U.S. assistance, even if it means a drastic reduction in their standard of living.

According to an opinion poll conducted for the Jerusalem POST by the Modi'in Ezrahi Applied Research Institute, 56.7 percent of a representative sample of the population do not wish to see U.S. aid stopped. However, 38.2 percent said they were willing to sharply reduce their own standard of living in order to end Israeli dependence on America. No answer was forthcoming from 5.2 percent of those polled.

Research Institute Director 'Amiram Yarqoni said that, despite the majority favouring continuing U.S. aid, he sees the "rather large percentage of those willing to sacrifice their own standard of living as the more significant finding of the poll."

"We did not expect such a result and were frankly surprised by it. It should be remembered that we did not ask if people were willing to forego U.S. aid in connection with any specific political issue. This makes the results all the more significant," he said.

CHIEF OF STAFF INTERVIEWED ON IDF BUDGET, READINESS

TA062020 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan by military correspondent 'Amiram Nir in the chief of staff's office; date not given--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chief of Staff, 2 weeks ago Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman resigned in the course of a struggle against the defense budget cuts in which you, too, to a certain extent took part. The new defense minister, Menahem Begin, declared this week that the budget would indeed be cut. Do you still oppose the cuts as you did 2 weeks ago?

[Answer] The entire budget issue is under detailed and substantive discussion between us--the defense establishment--and the other actors--the treasury and the government. As long as this discussion is underway, I cannot give details.

[Question] Personally, have you changed your opinion in the last 2 weeks?

[Answer] In recent weeks, I was not asked for my opinion on this matter and I had nothing to change.

[Question] Mr Chief of Staff, is the army currently efficient and economical to a satisfactory extent?

[Answer] No. The army can be more efficient, but this is a process that involves education, awareness, organization. Yet I can state with pleasure that we are on the right path, that is, that awareness is increasing and that real savings in real money, that can be counted, is increasing. Last year we were able to transfer funds saved for other programs for which, had we not taken such an action, money would have been lacking. We were able to transfer more than 400 million pounds.

[Question] For other needs?

[Answer] For needs for which, were it not for economizing and becoming more efficient, we would not have had that money. I am saying this to emphasize that a lot of work still lies ahead.

[Question] In this respect, will a budget cut from the outside--something which is forced upon the army--not be a good lever for becoming more efficient within?

[Answer] Yes and no, because cuts--and for the moment I would not like to enter into this discussion--are made on the basis of what there is, and economizing creates something that will be. So if this [extra economizing] forces efficiency to a lesser or larger degree, this I cannot estimate. All the actions we have so far taken to save and become more efficient we did without being forced to do so.

[Question] In the new circumstances that exist now, after the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt, is there no room to think of limiting the size of the regular army? Is the army not too large for the state?

[Answer] No. The eastern front is increasing its power at a truly alarming pace. They have unlimited resources and manpower and as a result of their financial resources the superpowers lacking oil or those that want to control oil sources are only too eager to arm them. They have no intention of cultivating agriculture or industry for the consumption of the civilian populace there. The thing that is most in demand arms.

[Question] Is the increased strength on the east not offset, to a very large degree, by peace on the western front, with Egypt?

[Answer] No. No way. If one measures the balance of power in a sensible way, as Western logic does, our situation is almost critical. However, we measure the balance of power with our own logic, which says that even though we are smaller in number, even though the means of warfare we still have are obsolete--we still have the spoils--we can face the eastern front even in its present dimensions, but only provided everything I said before, that everything pertaining to the regular army is the best, the largest and the strongest which the country can produce. I think the alternative is pretty clear to anyone who assesses it.

[Question] This means that, in your estimate, any cuts in the size of the army as it is now will allow us to fulfill this mission?

[Answer] That may be so, including the daily business of security.

[Question] Lieutenant General Eytan, this week something happened in the territories which many regarded--or regard--as a new stage, perhaps a new epoch. Yet at the Knesset, you said that you do not regard this as anything extraordinary in the 100-year-long violence between Jews and Arabs. Why?

[Answer] A week before that five Jews were murdered in Hebron. Was this something out of the ordinary? It was regarded as the continuation of the Arab struggle while the Jews regarded them as victims of the struggle for Eretz Yisra'el. Some saw it like this, some differently, but along the same lines, more or less.

[Question] You do not regard this a new stage, a new development?

[Answer] I do not see a new stage in the violence, but what must not be allowed to happen is people taking the law into their own hands. We should fight against this most emphatically. For the moment, I do not know who took the law into their hands, because the army is not investigating this affair. There are all sorts of assessments. Until we know who perpetrated this, we will not know which organization was involved or what it means.

[Question] At any rate, extremist Jewish groups in the territories have recently adopted some violent methods, sometimes even illegal ones. Do you not fear now that Jewish-Arab violence in the territories may increase?

[Answer] No. I do not fear such aggravation, provided law and order are maintained fairly.

[Question] In this stage of Arab solidarity in the West Bank--or perhaps of political organizing in the West Bank--could the activation of armed forces not accelerate the radicalization process instead of curbing it?

[Answer] The armed forces are activated only for the sake of maintaining law and order and safeguarding the wellbeing of the citizens--Jews and Arabs alike. The armed forces are not used against political organizing.

[Question] How would you explain the extremist Jewish groups moving to methods of terrorism and violence?

[Answer] The disturbances increased until they reached a certain line or borderline that became unbearable. This brought about Jewish reaction, too. The window smashing and the penetration into a certain school near Ramallah by citizens were done as a result of...

[Question--interrupting] By Jews?

[Answer] By Jews. ...were done because these Jews, the inhabitants of the territories, felt insecure and took the law into their hands without permission, in utter contrast to policy. The moment the disturbances decreased, the reasons for anyone to take the law into their own hands also decreased.

[Question] But if the violence between Jews and Arabs you mentioned continues, where there is reaction and counterreaction and yet another reaction, is there not a danger that the settlers possessing arms might turn into some sort of private army which will enter into direct military conflict with the Arab inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria? Not in every part of Israel is there...

[Answer--interrupting] It has not yet happened in the history of Jewish settlement in the country and it depends on us whether this happens or not. I am convinced it cannot happen. Discipline and restraint are all right.

[Question] Do you say this also in light of the incident of window smashing and...

[Answer--interrupting] Yes. Who determined who did these things?

[Question] The incidents of penetrating into Arab villages at night, beating people up, smashing windows...

[Answer--interrupting] Let us not exaggerate. This happened only once or twice. One should not exaggerate. Why does one not count the dozens of incidents where Jews were hurt? This is not counted. Here and there such incidents occur. It could also have happened if they did not have the arms for area defense which they received. The saying that the entire country is a front and all the people are the army is not yet outdated. One of our cornerstones is that any Jew anywhere can defend himself and can be incorporated into the defense of the country. I think the inhabitants are mature and disciplined enough and are sufficiently well controlled for such things to happen, and this is our job: to make sure such things do not happen, that everything is under control.

[Question] Mr Chief of Staff, what is your prediction about where Judaea, Samaria and Gaza are heading?

[Answer] Even if no incidents occur I do not think this would mean that the Arabs are accepting the State of Israel and Judaea, Samaria and Gaza as desirable or that they would put up with settlements, with a united Jerusalem or with the State of Israel in general. This should not be expected even if incidents do not happen. The political solution for Judaea, Samaria and Gaza is sought by means of talks, contacts, proposals. The calm, or rather the violence, should be stopped by us, the army. We have to restore calm and maintain it.

[Question] Is there no fear that in fact a situation will be created in which more and more units, more and more soldiers will deal with enforcing law and order in Judaean and Samarian towns rather than dealing with exercises or with guarding our external borders? Is there no fear for the level of the army performance in such circumstances or for the soldiers' morale?

[Answer] Obviously, dealing with this issue is secondary, as far as the point of view of preparing the army for war is concerned, but let us not exaggerate. It is not true, as the newspapers wrote, that troops are flowing into Judaea and Samaria by units and battalions. I do not know what other terms they used.

This is extremely far from reality and is not true. I do not think that a situation will be created where all the army--or a large part of it--will be deployed there. If all the army, or a large part of it, will have to be busy with Judaea and Samaria, this almost means war. As the moment I do not see such a possibility.

[Question] Finally, Mr Chief of Staff, for a week now the defense establishment has been working with a defense minister who is, in fact, not a full-time defense minister. Does the IDF of today not need a 7-day-a-week defense minister? Would it not have been preferable to have such a defense minister?

[Answer] The prime minister-defense minister is the defense minister 7 days a week.

[Question] Is this comparable to a defense minister who does nothing else besides serving as defense minister, in terms of the army and its requirements of the defense minister, from the political echelon?

[Answer] You said that he is, so to speak, a part-time defense minister. In my opinion, he is a full-time defense minister.

[Question] And this satisfies you?

[Answer] When I need the defense minister, I have a defense minister 24 hours a day.

[Question] Thank you very much.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ON PUNISHMENT POLICY IN TERRITORIES

TA091552 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzirpori said today that the decision to banish to abandoned camps the two families whose sons threw stones had been made by Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman. Our Knesset correspondent Arye Golan reports that Tzipori was replying to a question asked in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee today after the prime minister had described this act as "barbaric."

The deputy defense minister explained that the rules are such that decisions are made with the agreement of the prime minister, but in this case the defense minister had made the decision. However, this may have been because there was no question of banishment abroad. Mordekhay Tzipori also said that over the last 3 years, the military government has tried to make as little use as possible of collective punishment, but it is impossible to avoid using it altogether. If necessary, it will also be used in the future, but only in cases where there is no alternative and when it is impossible to punish only those people involved.

INTELLIGENCE CHIEF COMMENTS ON TERRORISM, NUCLEAR ARMS

TA082043 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Interview with the director of Israel's military intelligence, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi by military correspondent 'Amiram Nir; date and place not given--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Major General Sagi, yesterday the IDF liquidated a terrorist squad that tried to penetrate into Israel from Jordanian territory. Are there any indications that Jordan is going to open its border to anti-Israeli terrorism?

[Answer] No, not in the military sphere. That is, we have not noticed signs of military cooperation between Jordan and the terrorists. We have not noticed signs of Jordan granting permission to terrorists to cross into our area. Nevertheless, the attractiveness [word in English] of the Jordanian border has never diminished or disappeared. This is the best, most convenient border for terrorist penetration since through it the terrorists can easily and quickly reach concentrations of sympathetic Arab population in the territories.

[Question] In general, has terrorism against Israel increased?

[Answer] Yes. I also think that the problem is not one of military or organizational maturity on the part of the terrorists. The more poignant and dominant the Palestinian question becomes, the greater the Palestinians' political need to stress their existence in the manner they know: terrorism. Therefore, I believe that terrorism, at least for political reasons, will increase in the coming year.

[Question] Major General Sagi, in an area such as ours it is probably difficult for the intelligence organization to make even short-term assessments. However, we still want to hear your assessment for the coming decade. Do you believe nuclear arms will be introduced into the Middle East in the 1980's?

[Answer] I cannot tell whether this will happen. However, the option for this is starting to become real. The very fact that Iraq is aiming at a powerplant which contains enriched uranium may indicate that Iraq is indeed aiming at getting nuclear arms in the future. If this is our point of departure careful calculations may point to the mid-1980's as a possible time for such a development.

Further Details on Remarks

TA0909 50 Jerusalem POST in English 9 Jun 80 p 1

[By Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] The chances of a war in this region will decrease over the coming year, but Israel will have to cope with significant political changes, according to the OC [officer commanding] military intelligence, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi. He was speaking to military correspondents in Tel Aviv on the eve of Intelligence Corps Day.

Sagi said part of the intelligence community's reorganization would mean closer cooperation between the various branches of the intelligence network.

Also, he said, air and land intelligence will be coordinated and centralized with the central intelligence body, lessening the independence the branch networks have enjoyed up to now.

The reorganization was undertaken because of the peace agreement with Egypt and also to cope with the changing nature of the threat Israel faces, Sagi said.

The wider use of airborne and mobile systems, he said, as opposed to the static stations of the past, will offer greater mobility in deployment as the threat changes and will save the Defense Ministry a fortune in infrastructure spending if the network has to go through a basic reorganization again.

Sagi, in reply to a question, said that in the coming year he foresees a possible conflict between Egypt and Libya, and a significant exertion of influence by Iraq. He saw closer Saudi Arabian and Jordanian relations with Iraq, as well as between Iraq and the United States. He said that Iraq was working persistently toward acquiring a nuclear capacity, and it was possible they might attain it within the next decade.

He also saw further destabilization on the Iraqi-Iranian front and a growing danger to President Hafiz al-Asad's continued control of Syria. He noted that the Soviets of late had been withdrawing their advisers from Syria, rather than expanding their presence there.

Sagi said one of the main problems facing the intelligence community is finding the right kind of manpower. There is a shortage of Arabists, he complained, and added that it takes 3 years to train a technician. Over 50 percent of the force, he said, is female, including several officers up to the rank of full colonel.

Sagi concluded that he knew of no significant Egyptian infractions of the Sinai peace accords.

MILITARY INDUSTRIES REPORT EXPORTS INCREASE BY 30 PERCENT

TA081031 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Jun 80 p 6

[Text] ITIM--The scope of the military industries exports will grow by 30 percent this year, going from $210 million to $280 million. This was stated on Friday by the director general of the military industries, Mikha'el Shor, in a lecture at the Tel Aviv engineering club.

The overall military industries sales will reach $23 billion this year, compared with $12 billion last year. The director general reported that the military industries manufactures 550 different items and supplies the IDF with a vast range of armament needs, such as light arms, tanks armament, artillery, shells and rockets, pyrotechnic equipment, parachute equipment, fuel containers and more.

The director general said that so far Israel has sold 1.5 million 'Uzi submachineguns and 150,000 Galil rifles. NATO countries were a major military industries customer, and one European country has been purchasing hundreds of thousands of shells. The speaker emphasized that all export sales require government approval.

With regard to the supply of arms and ammunition for the IDF, the director general of the military industries said that a lot of progress has been made since the Yom Kippur war, after the responsible bodies realized that the military industries' scope of production cannot supply our needs in time of war or during a war of attrition.

The military industries production is divided among eight divisions and a total of 38 plants. The number of people employed by the military industries has risen in the last 6 years from 9,000 to 14,000. Some of the plants are located in development areas like Nazareth, Qiryat Shemona, Ma'alot and Ashqelon. The decision in principle to transfer plants from the center of the country to the south will be implemented within 10 years. According to the plans, these industries will be concentrated between Beersheva and Mizpe Ramon.

DEFENSE MINISTRY SUSPENDS NEGEV AIR BASE PLANS

TA091858 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The Defense Ministry has frozen the plans for construction of the air base in Tel Malhata in the Negev. One reason given was the fear that it would be the victim of budget cuts in the defense establishment. Besides that, the negotiations for the evacuation of the Bedouins from the area have not been completed. With the details, Jerry Cheslow: [begin recording]

The word in the defense establishment is that the negotiations over the land were a total failure. Sources note that back in May 1979, most of the 500 Bedouin families then in the 65,000-dunam tract where Tel Malhata Air Base was to be built agreed to be evacuated in exchange for compensation. At that time the government appointed Water Commissioner Me'ir ben-Me'ir to wrap up the negotiations within 3 months.

The 3 months passed and were extended by another 3 months and now more than a year has passed and a solution is still far away. Instead of the 500 Bedouin families in the area, there are now 1,000 and Defense Ministry sources say that this is an attempt to get more compensation. The Bedouin, most of whom have no deeds, are demanding compensation for the entire Tel Malhata tract, even though deeds show that thousands of acres in the area were purchased from them by the Jewish National Fund and private Jewish citizens from the prestate period until now.

A number of offers were made to the Bedouin over the past year and, where the negotiations stood until the situation was frozen, was that the Bedouin had refused to accept 6,000 to 7,000 Israeli pounds per dunam of rocky, barren land plus alternate land for part of what they would be evacuated from.

They also refused an offer of a village to be put up bordering on the Tel Malahata base fence. This was offered, even though some security circles viewed this as totally ridiculous. They noted that from an ecological point of view, the village would be unhealthy because of the noise the planes would cause and, from a security point of view, they did not want a Bedouin village bordering on an important Israeli air base. Until yesterday, the government had been considering passing an ad hoc law to allow the expropriation of the land in exchange for handsome compensation. [end recording]

American Airfield Employees Dismissed

TA100857 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The three Americans that were appointed by their government to be in charge of the construction of the 'Avedat airfield in the Negev have been removed from their positions because of their unsuitability. The U.S. manpower director has been dismissed after irregularities had been discovered and the pace of work had been unsatisfactory. The decisions have been made with the participation of Israeli officers. Brig Gen Moshe Hartuv, one of the Israeli officers supervising these works, said that in spite of the delays the timetable for the completion of the airfield would be maintained.

ANNUAL OIL IMPORTS ALREADY EXCEED 1978 FIGURE

TA081025 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Jun 80 p 6

[Text] The cost of oil imports in the first months in 1980 reached $908.5 million--more than the cost of all 1978 oil imports. The forecast is that oil imports for the entire year of 1980 will amount to between $2.2 and $2.4 billion.

National Consultants Company economists note that the increase in the cost of oil imports reflects the rise in world oil prices in 1979. After the Iranian revolution and the return of the 'Alma oilfields to Egypt, Israel approached Mexico and the free market in Rotterdam, and has also asked the U.S. administration to fulfill its obligations to supply Israel with oil. Oil prices on the local market rose in accordance with West European prices, with the aim of curbing demand. In 1979, oil imports rose by only approximately 3 percent compared with 1978. This increase reflects the level of purchases abroad rather than the rate of local consumption.

BEGIN SAYS LIKUD TO CHANGE NAME IN NEXT ELECTION

TA091743 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] This afternoon the prime minister said the Likud would run in the next elections under the name "Party of Unity for Israel" [Mifleget Halikud Leyisra'el]. At a meeting with the Likud faction's leadership, Begin said that while Peres and Rabin were quarreling among themselves, the Likud Party would return to Israel and win the public's trust. Begin said he felt the nation would permit the Likud to form the next government.

At the meeting, MK Asaf Yaguri proposed that all Likud members should conduct a marathon discussion about the unification of the Likud [Likud halikud] and not leave it until, as he phrased it, white smoke rose. The prime minister supported the proposal and asked the faction heads to set a date for that discussion.

RAMALLAH DEPUTY MAYOR'S LIFE REPORTEDLY THREATENED

TA091033 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Unidentified people again threatened the life of the deputy mayor of Ramallah father ('Aeda ar-Rantisi). Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that unknown people contacted him by phone last night and voiced threats in English and in Arabic. Similar threats were made a week ago after the attempt on the life of Mayor Karim Khalaf. (Ar-Rantisi) has been acting as mayor since then.

SUPREME COURT REJECTS ME'IR KAHANA'S APPEAL

TA060840 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0820 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Jerusalem, 6 June--This morning Supreme Court Justice Yitzhaq Kohen rejected the appeal submitted by Rabbi Kahana regarding his administrative detention. State Attorney Gavri'el Bach said the decision may be released even though the hearing was held in camera.

Rabbi Kahana said upon leaving the courtroom that he still does not know what accusations were made or what evidence was presented. Asked about his opinion on recent events in the West Bank, he said: "It was a week of celebration for me, and I expect that Bassam ash-Shak'ah will again meet with all Nabulus residents, but in Amman, not in Israel." Asked whether he approves of the chaos in the West Bank, he noted that in his opinion "it is possible to reach peace only if the Jewish and Arab peoples are separated. However, as long as the two peoples are together, there is no chance for peace."

He added that he hoped it was indeed Jews who planted the bombs in the two Arab mayors' cars and that they continue in this, so that Begin will be reminded of the actions of the Etzel and Lehi [two prestate underground organizations] which he headed.

BRIEFS

MEAT EXPORTS TO EAST EUROPE--Bet-She'an, 24 May--Thousands of products produced by the "Hodu-tov" Factory, which is one of the Emeq bet-She'an's local plants, have recently found their way to markets in Eastern Europe. The ITIM correspondent reports that there has recently been a shortage of turkey meat in Europe because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The reason for this is due to United States cutbacks in grain sales to the Soviet Union as a sanction against the invasion. As a result, the Soviet Union and also Eastern bloc countries are being forced to buy meat from Europe because the grain they have purchased from the United States in the past was used for animal feed. This is how a market has now been opened for Israeli products which are sold in Europe and find their way from there to the Eastern bloc countries, which are now buying them in Europe. [Text] [Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1740 GMT 24 May 80 TA]

SEYCHELLES

FOREIGN MINISTER ANNOUNCES PLAN TO CLOSE EMBASSIES

AB092201 Paris AFP in French 1800 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, 9 Jun 80 (AFP)--Mr Jacques Hodoul, minister of foreign affairs of the Seychelles, announced on Monday that the Seychelles will progressively close its embassies abroad in order to reduce state expenditures and to accord the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a greater degree of efficiency.

According to Mr Hodoul, some citizens of the Seychelles who are living abroad will be appointed honorary consuls to replace the ambassadors, whose functions will not be cancelled, but whose assignments will come from the Seychelles. Close contacts will be kept with foreign embassies in the Seychelles, the minister added. He also expressed the view that certain protocol expenses were not justified.

Mr Hodoul noted that communications are so rapid now that foreign affairs ministers prefer communicating directly with their counterparts in solving their problems. The Seychelles have an embassy in London, Paris and at the United Nations.

SOMALIA

FOREIGN MINISTER JAMA BARRE IN SPAIN FOR TALKS

For reportage on Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdurahman Jama Barre's official visit to Madrid, see the Spain section of the 10 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

UGANDA

FORMER PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT KAMPALA RALLY

LD072358 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Jun 80 EA

[Text] The former president of Uganda, Dr Milton Obote, has stated that after elections, irrespective of what government the people of Uganda may elect, and so long as he is still alive, he will do his utmost to see that the wives and children of all Ugandans who were either murdered by Idi Amin and his agents or died in the war of liberation or during the resistance shall be given adequate assistance by the state.

Addressing his first rally in Kampala since he returned from exile, Dr Obote said orphans will be provided with facilities to enable them to continue with their education up to the limit of their scholastic attainment. Their mothers would be provided with means of livelihood. He said he was sad that the first two Uganda National Liberation Front governments did absolutely nothing about this problem.

Dr Obote also said that his stand on the question of abandoned property is that all the property which was confiscated from thecitizens of Uganda be returned to their rightful owners. But he said that the property that belonged to noncitizens should be sold by the government at current market value to all the people who wish to buy the same and who in turn will then become responsible for (?ground rates) and for maintenance.

He said all money accrued from such a sale should go into a pool from which compensation will be paid to the owners of these properties--be they in Uganda or any part of the world. In this context, he added, let me, however, warn that the government must not encourage absentee landlords.

On the present strength of the Uganda shilling, Dr Obote said if the Uganda People's Congress [UPC] wins the forthcoming elections it will not permit the country's currency to be the laughing stock of East Africa and of the world. He said a UPC government would relentlessly pursue monetary reform until such a time as a wage earner can respectably and without any magendo [illicit trade] live and feed his family within his wage packet. In the struggle against magendo, Dr Obote served notice to all people--be they ministers, high-ranking government officials or private entrepreneurs--who were engaged in magendo, to liberate themselves from this disease and prepare themselves to play their part in building what he called a sane and civilized society. He said the UPC will use monetary reform and any other fiscal measures necessary to bring down the cost of living and to get our currency at par value with our neighbors.

On the role of the youths in national affairs, Dr Obote stated youth have a special honored place in his heart and he intends to institute a special program for them. He said he is going to discuss with the government ways and means of reviving the National Union of Students of Uganda and the National Union of Youth Organizations and of making them even stronger than they were before. He called on the youth to be in the vanguard of the struggle to foster and preserve national unity, freedom, peace and prosperity.

On regional cooperation, the former Ugandan leader refuted what he described as sustained and unending criticisms directed against him by certain circles that his return home will be inimical to good relations with Uganda's neighbors. I wish to say this here today, he declared, that as soon as the situation has been stabilized and once again normal in Uganda, I shall even as a private citizen take the initiative in approaching our two former partners in the East African community and the Government of Uganda to meet in the cause of reestablishing the old relationship. To emphasize this point, Dr Obote called on UPC supporters at the rally to pass a resolution assuring Kenya that Uganda will continue to be a market of Kenyan industrial products. He appealed to Kenyans and Tanzanians to help Ugandans in their present plight to restore their commerce and put the country back on its feet. Beyond Uganda's neighbors, Dr Obote said Ugandans offer their hand of friendship to the member nations of the OAU, the Commonwealth and the United Nations. He reiterated UPC support to all iberation movements, especially the SWAPO, the PLO and the Western Sahara liberation movement, POLISARIO.

In conclusion, Dr Obote called on all Ugandans to unite singlemindedly and dedicate themselves to reconstructing and revitalizing the country. Let us dedicate ourselves unflinchingly, (?let us give) back to our people the dignity and pride of which they were stripped bare by Amin and his henchmen. He told those who attended the rally to carry to all corners of Uganda the message that a new era of hope is about to dawn on our beloved land. He called on all Ugandans to be of good heart and confident in order to conquer their disabilities. He also called on Ugandans to fight tyranny, corruption and lawlessness and to reconcile with enemies and to be tolerant of all people irrespective of tribe or religion so as to rebuild a new Uganda that Ugandans of today and those of tomorrow can be justly proud of.

On Uganda's relations with Tanzania, Dr Obote emphasized that it was the cordial relations established before the fall of his government that facilitated the liberation of Uganda. He informed the people that it was because of these cordial relations that Tanzania offered a guerrilla base to committed Ugandans to liberate Uganda. It is for these good relations, he continued, that today we can proudly speak of freedom.

Earlier, the minister of agriculture and forestry, Mr Samuel Mugwisha, [title and name as heard] who personally fought for the liberation of Uganda, declared that as long as they still breathe they will not allow anyone to spoil the good work they did for the country. He also warned that attempts by anyone to manipulate Uganda for selfish ends will be resisted. Other speakers included Mr (Obadia Lalobo), a stauch UPC member, who led a UPC delegation to Tanzania last month to accompany Dr Obote back home. He said President Nyerere told the delegation that he would like to see the people of Uganda united and [word indistinct]. The rally, which was held at Kololo airstrip, was attended by cabinet ministers, National Consultative Council members, diplomats and high-ranking government officials.

MILITARY COMMISSION CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON ARUSHA SUMMIT

LD082020 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Jun 80 EA

[Text] --The chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has stated that the forthcoming general elections will be supervised and conducted by Ugandans as a sovereign state, although the government might invite outside observers to the elections. The chairman was talking to journalists at Entebbe airport on his return from Arusha where he attended a summit meeting of the leaders of Uganda, Tanzania and the Sudan called on the initiative of President Numayri to discuss the recent political developments in Uganda. Mr Muwanga told the journalists that the meeting, which was held in a brotherly and cordial atmosphere, was a complete success and reached total agreement. Mr Muwanga said that during the meeting he briefed President Nyerere of Tanzania and Numayri of the Sudan on the steps being taken to restore democracy by holding free and fair general elections this year. He said he also impressed upon the meeting the peaceful way in which power was transferred from ex-president Binaisa to the Military Commission and the roles being played by the new cabinet, the presidential commission and the National Consultative Council. He said although political developments and changes in Uganda are purely Uganda's internal matters, Uganda agreed to discuss them with her neighbors in a spirit of good neighborliness. We hope, he said, that this important precedent will be understood by all our neighbors as a positive step on our part. Although we went out of our way to discuss our internal affairs with our neighbors, Mr Muwanga declared, the responsibility for and participation in the politics of Uganda are entirely our own.

Mr Muwanga regretted the absence of President arap Moi of Kenya at the summit. However, President Numayri of the Sudan sought permission from the summit to stop over in Kenya to brief President Moi of what had transpired at the meeting. It is a pity, Mr Muwanga added, that Kenya missed this opportunity of benefitting from first-hand briefing from the new Uganda Government. He said those who participated in the meeting congratulated the new Uganda Government for the marked improved security situation in Uganda today, particularly in Kampala. Mr Muwanga told reporters that the Sudanese president showed keen interest in knowing the current political situation in Uganda. He was satisfied and appreciative of the healthy political atmosphere now existing in Uganda.

A joint communique issued at the end of the meeting said the three leaders noted the recent political developments in Uganda and stressed the need for regular exchanges of views among the leaders of the region. They also appreciated President Numayri's initiative to appraise President Daniel arap Moi of the Republic of Kenya of what had transpired at the meeting in Arusha. The Uganda side included the commander of the Uganda National Liberation Army, Maj Gen Tito Okello; the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Oalimadi; the minister of regional cooperation, Dr Albert Picho; and the secretary to the cabinet, Mr (Barungi).

CHAD

FAN ACCUSES FRANCE OF ENCOURAGING SECESSION OF SOUTH

AB091400 Paris AFP in English 1139 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Yaounde, Cameroon, June 9 (AFP)--France was accused today of trying to help southern Chad secede from the North, where most of the fighting in the current civil war is going on.

A spokesman for the rebel northern forces of Hissein Habre, who are fighting the army of President Goukouni Quedde, another northerner, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here that France was helping set up separate governmental and economic structures in the south, centered on the city of Moundou.

France aims to create an irreversible situation, that is the secession of the south, said the [words indistinct] Mahmat Saleh Ahmat. He and his deputy, Michel Froud, are beginning a propaganda tour of central and west Africa.

Mr Mahmat Saleh said the French strategy included the creation of a French consulate general at Moundou along with the dispatch of contingents to protect it, financing of the pirate (radio) station at Moundou. A plan to transfer the Central Bank and the headquarters of the big parastatal companies such as Chad-cotton (to the south), and the supply by French planes to Moundou of arms and ammunition via neighboring countries.

Mr Mahmat Saleh said that the Habre side will fight for the national unity of Chad and its real independence, and will not allow any foreign country, whether it be Libya or France, to harm these principles.

Mr Habre accuses Mr. Goukouni of being controlled by Libya, which occupies Chad's northern Aouzou Strip.

GUEDDEI FORCES REPORTEDLY STILL HOLD PRESIDENCY

AB091140 Paris AFP in French 1016 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 Jun (AFP)--President Goukouni's People's Armed Forces (FAP) were in control of the buildings of the presidency of the republic on Sunday.

An AFP journalist who went near the building was able to see that President Goukouni's forces were still inside the presidency, contrary to information broadcast at the end of last week.

However, it was not clear on Monday whether FAP were still holding Faya-Largeau (in the prefecture of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, in the north of Chad). Mr. Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN) and FAP were both claiming control over this far north Saharan town.

In a statement made in Paris on Saturday, a leader of FAP, Dr Nikouri, affirmed that President Goukouni's troops were holding the Faya-Largeau area. But a communique broadcast in Yaounde on Monday by the commanding council of FAN stated that Faya-Largeau had joined Mr Hissein Habre's cause.

In the same communique, the command council of FAN indicated that two other zones of the extreme north of Chad have joined FAN: Ounianga in the Borkou area and Yeddi-Beu, in the Tibesti area.

Battle for Presidency Continues

AB092008 Paris AFP in French 1627 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 June (AFP)--The battle of the siege of the presidency of the republic, situated on the banks of the Chari River, resumed on Sunday after a day of calm in the fighting between President Goukouni Oueddei's forces, who are still in control of the presidency, and Mr Hissein Habre's forces.

Throughout Sunday some elements of Mr Goukouni Oueddei's FAP, posted at the presidency, opened fire on civilians attempting to cross over to Kousseri (a small Cameroonian town situated on the other side of the Chari River) or who were returning to the FAN sector of Ndjamena. Four people were killed and five others were injured on the Chari River as a result of this shooting. On Monday morning some corpses were still to be found in canoes and several motorcycles had been abandoned on the river bank. Several Chadians who had taken refuge in Kousseri were also injured on Sunday by stray bullets in their camp, situated at the southern exit of the town.

On the political scene, three diplomats have been recalled from their posts abroad and two others have been dismissed by presidential decree. They are Mr Allami Hamed, first counselor at the Chadian Embassy in Paris, Mr Abdelkerim Saad, first secretary at the Chadian Embassy in Saudi Arabia; and Mr Koche Abdelkerim, first counselor at the embassy in Sudan. They have been recalled to Ndjamena. As for Mr Arnaud Dabzak, director of economic affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and Mr Miche Frou, acting director of political affairs at the same ministry, they have simply been dismissed. Both men are high officials of Mr Habre's FAN.

Finally the Transitional National Union Government of Chad has again categorically denied that the people of Faya-Largeau and Dounianga-Kebbir (bastions of Mr Goukouni's FAP) situated in Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti have joined Mr Hissein Habre's FAN. In a communique released by the pro-Goukouni voice of legality, the government categorically denies these vulgar and unfounded allegations made at the end of last week by Mr Hissein Habre's supporters.

ZAIRE

TEXT OF ZAIRE-ZAMBIA COMMISSION JOINT COMMUNIQUE

AB091251 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1125 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Lubumbashi, 9 Jun (AZAP)--The meeting of the Zairian-Zambian Great Permanent Joint Commission held from 2 to 6 June in Lubumbashi reviewed all the fields of cooperation between the two countries and discussed the draft agreements presented by Zaire on border trade and judicial cooperation. These are the main points contained in the joint communique issued at the end of the fourth session of the Zairian-Zambian Great Joint Commission. The following is the text of the joint communique:

The Zairian-Zambian Great Joint Commission held its fourth session in Lubumbashi in the Republic of Zaire from 2 to 6 June 1980 to continue discussions on problems of common interest. The Zambian delegation was led by His Excellency Mr W. Chakulya, member of Parliament and minister of foreign affairs, and comprised the following people: Messrs Kalenga Kangwa, W.K.C. Kamwana, E. Chisengalumbwe, J. Kazokax, E.R. Chifilwa, E.N.B. Simukulwa, I. Ngoma, B.K. Lukuta, J.M. Kabinga, C. Monge, Senyimwa, L.E. Simba, S.K. Sibalene, L.P. Chilinda, J.B. Membe and C.G. Kaluba.

The Zairian delegation was led by Citizen Nguza Karl-i-Bond, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation and was composed as follows: Citizens Mandungu Bula Nyati, Ngandu Mwalaba, General Eluki, Citizens Koyagialo Ngbasba, Yogo, Bussy Alyongulyonga, Nimy Nzoga, Bomele Mulingo, Minda Bululu, Danama Falanga, Tshipangila, Fiti, Ngoyo Nkiama, Kitenge Nkumbi Kasongo, Umba di Mavungu, Lufungula Lugerero, Malengela Shambuyi, Ngoie Bongeli, Bulolo-wa Tsimpumpu, Mukanya Ilunga, Kitenge Yesu, Mr Rezette, Mr Leleux Jacques, Citizens Kasongo, Mbumbu Kubu Makwati and Mumba Ngoy Makuoa.

During the solemn opening session, the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Citizen Nguza Karl-i-Bond, welcomed his Zambian counterpart, Mr Chakulya, and his delegation in the name of the founding chairman [of the Popular Movement of the Revolution] and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, the militant people of Shaba region as well as in his own name and on behalf of his delegation. In reply the leader of the Zambian delegation, His Excellency Mr W. Chakulya, conveyed to the founding chairman and president of the republic of Zaire, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, the fraternal greetings of his Zambian counterpart and brother, His Excellency Kenneth Kaunda, as well as those of the brotherly Zambian people gathered within the United National Independence Party.

The meeting, which took place in the cordial and friendly atmosphere which has always characterized relations between the two sister republics, reviewed all the fields of cooperation between both countries. The commission also discussed draft agreements on border trade and judicial cooperation presented by Zaire. It also examined agreements concluded between the two countries; these include the trade agreement, the economic, scientific and social cooperation agreement as well as the agreement on the rail transportation of copper and other goods. Other fields of cooperation, including the construction of the Chembe bridge, the tarring of the Mokambo road, air and telecommunication links, border security, immigration as well as the international border between lakes Moero and Tanganyika were also examined. The two statesmen took this opportunity to survey bilateral as well as international problems.

At the end of the meeting, the head of the Zambian delegation thanked his Zairian counterpart and brother, Citizen Nguza Karl-i-Bond, and through him the entire Zairian people for the very warm and cordial recaption accorded the Zambian delegation during its stay in the beautiful city of Lubumbashi and which was in accordance with African tradition.

RESULTS OF MEETING WITH CREDITOR NATIONS DISCUSSED

AB061015 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1405 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Jun (AZAP)--The representatives of the countries and organizations which took part in the fourth meeting of the World Bank's consultative conference on Zaire held on 28 and 29 May this year in Paris expressed their support for the efforts being made by the Executive Council to improve the definition of its economic policy and facilitate the revitalization of the country's economy. In view of this, the participants agreed that the process of economic reorganization demands that, apart from the rescheduling of the public debt, the international community should grant Zaire increased foreign assistance at favorable conditions, particularly strong support in the balance of payments.

According to the World Bank communique on the results of this meeting, the representatives of the participating countries and organizations also presented to the meeting their future programs of assistance to Zaire. In this connection, the group agreed on the need for continued coordination of these programs. Before reaching this common position, the participants noted the decrease of the rate of slowdown of the Zairian economy in 1979 as indicated by reports presented by the Executive Council, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank on Zaire's economic and financial problems, following the measures taken by the Executive Council to overcome them.

The members of the group were encouraged by the fact that the stabilization program undertaken by the Executive Council with the support of the International Monetary Fund is being implemented. They commented favorably on the aims and objectives of the 3-year public investment program prepared by Zaire. There was a general discussion on the institutional modifications and the economic policy changes carried out by the Executive Council within the framework of the Mobutu plan. The strengthening of economic management and the stabilization and relaunching of the economy are the Executive Council's three main objectives in this regard. The meeting agreed that a number of measures have been taken to achieve these objectives: These include the rescheduling of Zaire's external debt by the creditor governments and private banks, the creation and strengthening of national institutions needed during this period of international difficulties and the introduction of a public investment program which is already being implemented. The meeting also noted the decision and determination of the Executive Council to reestablish and improve production capacity as well as the existing infrastructure, particularly the transport system, in order to facilitate the revitalization of the country's economy.

On this occasion, the members of the consultative group hailed the Executive Council's efforts aimed at restoring the country's internal and external financial balance, stimulating the private sector and improving the mobilization and utilization of resources. While recognizing the fact that the revitalization of the economy will take time, the members of the group were encouraged by the progress made so far and encouraged the Zairian authorities to intensify their efforts as far as the current institutional and economic reforms are concerned. It was for this reason that they stressed the need for new assistance to sustain the Executive Council's efforts. The group agreed that in the immediate future, the main objective should be the restoration of production capacity which should be put to maximum use.

Representatives of the West German, U.S., Belgian, British, Canadian, French, Italian and Japanese Governments participated in the meeting, which took place in the World Bank's European office in Paris. The African Development Bank, the Arab Bank for African Economic Development, the European Economic Community, the European Investment Bank, the International and Finance Corporation, the International Monetary Fund and the UN Development Program were also represented. There were also observers from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and Switzerland.

BRIEFS

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO ZAIRE--Mr John Michael Owen Snodgrass has been appointed Britain's ambassador to the Republic of Zaire. He will replace Mr Allan Ewan Donald, CMG, called to other functions. [Kinshasa SALONGO 16 May 80 p 5 AB]

GUINEA-BISSAU

CABRAL RECEIVES UNDISCLOSED MESSAGE FROM LIBERIA'S DOE

AB091210 Paris AFP in French 1127 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Bissau, 9 Jun (AFP)--Mr Luiz Cabral, president of Guinea-Bissau's Council of State, has received a message from Sgt Samuel K. Doe, head of state of Liberia.

The message, the contents of which was not disclosed, was delivered to the Guinea-Bissau head of state by Mr Gabriel G. Parngalo, Liberian ambassador to Bissau.

NIGERIA

MINISTER CALLS STEEL AGREEMENT WITH USSR 'LOUSY DEAL'

AB092125 Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 May 80 pp 1,2

[Text] Minister of steel development, Mr Paul Unongo, has described the entire agreement on the Ajaokuta complex as "a lousy deal concluded not in the interest of the country."

He blamed those who signed the final agreement with the Russians for inability to emphasise the urgency which Nigeria attached to the project.

He said it was just a deal in which a "general" went to Moscow, deposited cash and asked the Russian contractors to come down and work with us.

"The present administration, as a political one based broadly on democratic ideals, is very sad and unencouraged with the way the contractors have handled the project so far," declared Mr Unongo.

The minister made these revelations before the Senate committee which considered the budget for the new Ministry of Steel Development yesterday.

Mr Unongo regretted that the Russians have succeeded in playing the nation to a delay of four years on the job, despite the money we have sunk into the contract.

He then announced that the federal government was bent on making sure that the Russians got down to work without further delay.

According to him, the Russians working on the engineering aspect of the job were now facing a new deadline of 1983 dictated by President Shehu Shagari or risk having the whole contract reviewed.

The minister said while in Moscow, he went through the detailed terms of the agreement and discovered a lot of anomalies which did not augur well for the interest of this nation.

An aspect of the deal which raised alarm in the mind of Mr Unongo was "the rate of which the Russians have been flooding the country under the pretext of being experts of the project."

He put the figure of the Russians so far in Nigeria, because of the project at between 15,000 and 20,000.

"I am afraid, if care is not taken, Nigeria might end up as a Russian colony with the rate at which the Russian labourers drop in," he said.

Mr Unongo said he once took the Russians to the second scheme of the steel programme at Aladua, Warri, to show them how the Germans and the Austrians were performing in order to make them realise why the federal government was not happy with them.

When the chairman of the Senate committee asked him why "we should approve a new fund for such a project that is so messy as this," the minister said: "We can still make or force the Russians to do the job since our money is already tied to it."

Meanwhile, the Senate committee is to undertake a tour of the two projects at Ajaokuta and Aladua to determine what pressure should be given to back up the federal government in getting things done to meet the 1983 deadline.

FORMER BIAFRAN MINISTER MOJEKWU RETURNS HOME

AB091550 Paris AFP in English 1511 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Lagos, June 9 (AFP)--Dr Chris Mojekwu, the one-time home affairs minister in secessionist Biafra, has returned home to a united Nigeria after a 10-year self-imposed exile in Europe, it was reported here today.

Dr Mojekwu fled to Europe in January 1970, only days before the collapse of the attempted secession following a 30-month civil war won by the federal forces.

Over the past decade the federal government has released all its political and military opponents from the civil war period and only the former secessionist leader, Odumegwu Ojukwu, now living in Ivory Coast, is still on the official wanted list.

PRESIDENT SHAGARI DENIES RUMOR OF MASS DEMOBILIZATION

AB091740 Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 May 80 p 1

[Text] There is no truth whatsoever in the rumour now circulating about an impending mass demobilization of soldiers, president Shehu Shagari has said.

He was speaking at a joint interview he granted to the editors of the NEW NIGERIAN and DAILY TIMES on Friday, at State House.

The federal government has no plans or intention for mass dismissal of soldiers of whatsoever category, the president said. Even the incident that gave rise to this ugly rumour occurred without his knowledge.

As a purely routine exercise, the military hierarchy sent retirement notices to soldiers whose temporary commissions would expire in July, this year. That is more than ten years after the civil war which necessitated their recruitment had ended. That notice coincided with the retirement of six senior officers announced in late April, this year. The officers affected were Major-General Olu Bajowa, Major-General Joe Garba, Major-General George Innih, Brigadier F. B. Akinola, Air Commodore Dan Suleiman and Air Commodore A. Folope.

These two episodes which though independent of one another, probably gave rise to the speculation of a mass demobilization. The retirement notices sent to the temporary commissioned soldiers thus came at a wrong time, the president emphasised.

"I have, however, stopped the army command from executing that order," he assured. In its place, he said, he instructed that soldiers should be interviewed individually by the various commands all over the country. Those soldiers who wished to retire should be allowed to do so. Those who wish to remain would be retained.

Excluded from this choice are the old and the incompetent. They would have to leave, the president elaborated.

"That did not make the exercise a programme of mass demobilization or dismissal," the president added.

BRIEFS

DUTCH AID TO GAMBIA--The Netherlands ambassador, Mr. J.B. Hoekman, on Thursday presented a cheque of 222,222.00 dalasi to the Gambia Government as a contribution by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Gambia's food aid fund. The money will be used to purchase 440 tons of rice totalling 8,800 50-kilo bags for free distribution as food aid to the farming community. The presentation was made during the ambassador's courtesy call on the vice president, Mr Assan Musa Camara, who is also chairman of the Cabinet on drought control. [Text] [Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 10 May 80 p 2 AB]

NIGERIA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT POSTPONED--The federal government was indefinitely postponed the construction of the 2.5 billion Naira Lokoja hydroelectric project. The minister of mines and power, Alhaji Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan, explained the federal government felt that it was not wise to site all the hydroelectric power stations in one vicinity of the River Niger, which at the moment has the Kainji and Jebba dams. He stated that the project was likely to cost the government the resettlement of about 270,000 people involving about 800 towns and villages. The minister pointed out that one other reason for the suspension of the project was the controversy around it, adding that about 17 states in the federation did not favor the idea. [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Jun 80 AB]

IDA LOAN FOR SENEGAL--The International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank which finances development operations with preferential terms, has agreed to grant Senegal a loan of $3.3 million (700 million CFA francs) for an engineering and technical assistance project in the field of electricity, the World Bank mission to Senegal stated. The project, which will spread over 3 years, will help develop Senegal's principal power stations at a medium cost. The IDA loan is to be reimbursed in 10 years, including a 3-year period of grace. It also carried an interest which represents a service commission of 0.75 percent per year to cover administrative costs. [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 29 May 80 p 3 AB]

SENEGALESE POPULATION GROWTH CONTROL--Dakar, 23 May (AFP)--The need to reduce the population growth rate in Senegal has been stressed by the Senegalese minister of planning and cooperation, Mr Louis Alesandrenne. The minister, who was opening the first meeting of the National Commission on Population, said that this rate (2.8 percent) has increased and therefore plays a negative role in the economy of the country (which presently has 5.4 million inhabitants). If a solution is not found to reduce the rate of population growth, in a few decades the Senegalese economy will hardly be able to support a family with more than six children. He recalled that, at the present rate, the Senegalese population will double by the year 2000. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in French 1725 GMT 23 May 80 AB]

ANGOLA

JOHANNESBURG CITES UNITA COMMUNIQUE ON CAPTURED TOWN

LD100950 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The Angola UNITA movement says it has captured the strategic town of Savate in southern Angola after a 4-hour battle against the forces of the ruling MPLA government. A communique issued in Lisbon said 200 MPLA troops and 10 Cubans had been killed. Western journalists with UNITA forces in Angola report that UNITA has changed its guerrilla tactics of hit and run and is seizing and holding critical areas along the 2,400-km border between Angola and South-West Africa. The communique in Lisbon said two MPLA helicopters had been shot down while a considerable amount of arms and ammunition was captured. Sixty vehicles of various kinds were also captured.

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL CREATES NEW PROVINCE

FL061856 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1806 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] It was announced in Luanda that a new province named (Bengo) was created by law of the Revolutionary Council and signed by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. According to the law, which was signed last April, this Angolan province is the result of dividing the Province of Luanda and includes the municipalities of Barra do Dande, Ambriz, (Nambuangongo), (Icolo), (Bengo) and Muxima with the capital at Caxito.

This measure will improve the administration and organization of the territory and will bring about numerous advantages for the two areas, an official note released today states. Caxito, the present capital of (Bengo) Province, is a heroic city, the site of many victorious battles during the second war of national liberation of Angola, the PRENSA LATINA dispatch, datelined Luanda, adds.

CONSTRUCTION TALKS OPEN IN LUANDA WITH CUBA

FL071602 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1548 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Levi Farah, Cuban minister of overseas construction, today initiated talks with the Angolan construction minister, Horacio Braz da Silva. Both parties discussed the establishment of a joint Cuban-Angolan enterprise to build school and social works using the Giron prefabricated system. The ministers also analyzed general conditions for contracting the services of the Cuban construction enterprise in the People's Republic of Angola, the PRENSA LATINA report, datelined Luanda, says.

During its stay in Angola, the Cuban delegation has visited shops, warehouses, prefabricated products factories, concrete plants, stone mills, as well as prefabricated housing, the report says.

SOUTH AFRICA

MAFEKING TO BE INCORPORATED WITHIN BOPHUTHATSWANA

LD091628 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] One September this year has been set as the date for the transfer of Mafeking to the Government of Bophuthatswana.

This was announced by the chairman of the commission of investigation into cooperation and development, Dr H. van der Walt. Speaking in the South African Parliament, he said the date had been jointly agreed to by the technical committees of South Africa and Bophuthatswana. Van der Walt said the transfer of Mafeking would be completed as quickly and orderly as possible. Most of the residents of the town were in favor of the incorporation of Mafeking into Bophuthatswana. Mafeking is situated between two sections of Bophuthatswana and only a street separates it from Mabatho, the new capital of Bophuthatswana.

ZIMBABWE

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MUZENDA VISITING JAPAN

For reportage of Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Muzenda's three-day official visit to Japan, see the Japan section of the 9 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MUZENDA VISITS PRC

For reportage on the visit to Beijing by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Muzenda, see the 9 June issue of the People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

MUGABE CALLS DISSIDENTS 'TERRORISTS', 'COMMON RENEGADES'

LD091458 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Jun 80 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, yesterday called dissidents who are operating against the people terrorists, and announced that they will be dealt with by the security forces. He said these people are terrorists, not as we were called when fighting for our country, but common renegades who are going about beating and threatening people. The prime minister said he had been told there were dissidents in his home area of Zwimba Tribal Trustland and he called on people to report to the police anyone armed illegally. Comrade Mugabe was speaking in Shona during his first visit to his home village of Kutama near Norton since his election victory. He flew in by helicopter and was met by singing, dancing and enthusiastic supporters.

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN COFFEE EXPORTS--Luanda, 9 Jun (AFP)--According to Angolan press organs, Angola will export 48,000 tons of coffee worth $160 million in 1980. Half of this quantity was exported during the first five months of the year, explained the Angolan news agency, which added that the 1979 coffee exports amounted to 60,000 tons. [Paris AFP in French 0806 GMT 9 Jun 80 AB]

ANGOLAN-CUBAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Talks between Angolan Construction and Housing Minister Comrade Horacio Pereira Braz da Silva and his Cuban counterpart, Balmaseda Levi Farah, started in Luanda over the weekend. These talks, which are expected to end tomorrow, culminated in the signing of a cooperation agreement in the field of construction between the two countries. [Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Jun 80 AB]